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MY DARLING'S SHOES.

God bless the little feet that can never go astray,
For the little shoes are empty, in my closet laid away.
I sometimes take one in my hand, forgetting till I see
It is a little, half-worn shoe, and much too small for me;
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,
And sharp as when, two years ago, it cut my heart in twain.

Oh, little feet, that weary not, I wait for them no more,
For I am drifting on the tide and they have reached the shore;
And while the blinding tear-drops wet these little shoes so old,
I try to think my darling's feet are treading streets of gold;
And then I lay them down again, but always turn and say,
God bless the little feet that now so surely cannot stray.

And while I thus am standing I almost seem to see
The little form beside me, just as it used to be;
The little face uplifted, with its soft and tender eyes—
Ah, me! I might have known that look was born for Paradise.
I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air,
For there is nothing of my darling but the shoes he used to wear.

Oh! the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
Until I meet my darling where his feet can never stray;
When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,
But with him safely landed upon the river side.
Be patient, heart! while waiting to see the shining way,
For the little feet in the shining street can never go astray.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

OUR JEWISH BROTHER.

When we consider that this is called a century of enlightenment and progression, there are many things that call forth wonder by resembling so closely the bigotry of past ages. The lack of justice done to the colored race, can scarcely cause much surprise, for the time during which they have been given the rights of human beings, has been too short, as yet, for prejudice to be removed from the average mind; but that the Jews, who, for the last ninety years, have been recognized as citizens in all civilized portions of the earth, should still be looked down upon in social circles, is truly marvelous. And not only marvelous, but in the highest degree unjust; for if the history of the race be traced back to its earliest date, it will be found that many of the noblest traits a nation can possess may be attributed to them. Remarkable strength and unity of purpose was developed at the outset; for when little more numerous than a single family they had a language of their own, and practiced customs and observances peculiar to themselves; and not only this, but they treated with, and were recognized by other powers.

Considering themselves peculiarly "The Children of God," their aim at the early period of their existence was to live simply, doing what good came in their way, converting Pagans whenever it was possible, and in fine, living strictly up to their code of morals. They began as Nomads, making agriculture their occupation; but the persecutions, which have separated them and driven them to all parts of the earth, has caused them, almost without exception, to become a mercantile race.

In tenaciousness of individuality as a people, they have never been equalled by any nation. Having struggled against Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Syrians and Romans, and having been conquered by each in turn, their remarkable recuperative powers enabled them to spring up afresh after each defeat, and to assert their national existence anew. Proscribed in Catholic Spain, Protestant Norway and Greek Moscovy, they were obliged to submit to martyrdom in many things, but a Jew renouncing his religion would have been an anomaly in nature. Kosciuszko and Blucher had no more earnest allies in their struggles for liberty than the Jews, and yet by Poles and Germans they were trodden down and reviled.

It is true that all this belongs to ages passed away, but though political rights have extended to the race, and they are allowed to live without active persecution, the spirit of our forefathers still clings persistently to us, and we look upon this portion of our brothers as below us and to be shunned.

I have no idea of making any other assertion than that many individuals amongst them may be charged with wrong doing; but now, of all times, when the whole country rings with accounts of evil in all its forms, when men who have for long years been leaders of society, and "good church members" stand before the people, convicted of cheating and stealing, surely we have no right to denominate a class of people who take no part in politics as a set of grasping, cheating usurers. Charles Dickens, with his ready sympathy for all oppressed, has given us a vivid picture in "Our Mutual Friend," of the manner in which prejudice can make us attribute all meanness to a Jew; and showed us, too, how gratitude is so strong a part of the Jewish nature that it will submit to heavy insult and constant misrepresentation for the sake of favors received. It would be well for the whole nation to bear in mind Mr. Riah's thought when he says: "I reflected that I was doing dishonor to my ancient race and faith, I reflected—clearly reflected for the first time—that in bending my neck to the yoke I was willing to wear, I bent the unwilling necks of the whole Jewish people. For it is not, in Christian countries, with the Jewish people as with other people. Men say 'this is a bad Greek, but there are good Greeks.' 'This is a bad Turk, but there are good Turks.' Not so with the Jews. Men find the bad among us easily enough—among what people are the bad not easily found?—but they take the worst of us as examples of the best; they take the lowest of us as presentations of the highest; and they say, 'All Jews are alike!' If, doing what I was content to do here, because I was grateful for the past and have small need of money now, I had been a Christian, I could have done it, compromising no one but my individual self. But doing it as a Jew, I could not choose but compromise the Jews of all conditions and all countries."

Why cannot every one see that this will only bring the long-expected, much talked of Millennium, that all should be made equal, that the depressed should be lifted up, that the low should have the hand of good-fellowship stretched to them and so be raised to higher levels! It is so grand and noble to think that with each one is the power of helping and doing good, that surely we all must be, if we only think about it, anxious to do the share that falls to us in socially recognizing those who will be bettered and made equals with us by being so recognized. E. E.

THIS SIDE OF EARLY RISING.—The American *Herald* at Liverpool agrees not with the Saturday *Review*, and says:—The man who arises at six can afford himself a reasonable time to attend to the duties of the toilet, eat a comfortable breakfast, and reach his place of business at a proper time, ready to meet any appointments, and never disappointing either himself or others; while, on the other hand, the sluggard who lays in bed until the latest possible minute generally makes a slovenly toilet, a hurried breakfast, and arrives at the place of his daily vocations just five minutes beyond his appointed time: thus, if he is an employer, setting a bad example to those under him, and if he be an employee, he loses the esteem of his employer, and lays himself open to censure. In his haste to pull up for this loss of time he exhausts his system, seldom retrieves the loss, but is mostly behind in everything he undertakes, making himself miserable, and every one he comes in contact with dissatisfied.

HISTORY.

An Address delivered before the Bucks Co. Teachers' Institute.

BY MARIA L. SANFORD.

Teachers of Bucks County: I am glad to be with you, for your earnest desire for improvement, your whole-heartedness in your work, impressed me deeply last year and made it a pleasure for me to think of meeting you again. In presenting to you the subject of History I shall first speak of its importance, for if I could do this part of my work well enough, if I could set before you as strongly as they deserve the reasons for acquainting yourselves and your pupils with the lessons of the past, I need do nothing more; ways and means, plans and methods would suggest themselves. But I know that the study of history has been sadly neglected, and I wish that the past tense were the only one in which that sentence could be truthfully expressed. Some of you, doubtless, teach it well, but in many schools it is crowded into the smallest possible fraction of time, and that fraction, however small, is enough to contain all the interest that either teacher or pupil feels in the subject. We are interested in those things which we understand and are familiar with: The doctor with Physiology and medicine; the farmer in crops and fertilizers; the mechanic in inventions and machinery; the student in those branches to which he has given thought and study, therefore, as the study of History has been in many townships systematically neglected, and not only the children, but the teachers and almost the whole community are ignorant of it, it is no wonder that it seems to them uninteresting and unimportant.

Moreover whatever we are in the habit of doing or seeing done not only becomes easy, but seems necessary. Now habit is a wise, labor-saving arrangement of human nature, but it must not be left to do its work unchallenged. It must be constantly corrected by observation and thought, and it may be well for us to question the time honored allotment of so many years of school life to Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, and see whether, when brought to the test of comparitive value in developing the young mind and preparing the child for useful life they would not be compelled to yield somewhat to other branches. I fully believe that they would, but I do not propose here any such sacrifice (I had had almost said sacrilege), for I believe History may be well taught without taking anything from the regular role. Whatever interests and awakens the mind makes it better prepared to grasp any subject, and I know I could advance my pupils more in the regular curriculum by devoting some time to this attractive study; then there are idle hours and tedious days that now count for nothing which History might put to good use.

But I am met at the outset by the assertion that History can be read and need not, therefore be studied. I ask is it read? What proportion of the people are even tolerably acquainted with History. The works of our popular historians are often purchased, but are they read? In the first ardor of possession, probably; but I appeal to you if it is not true in by far the larger portion of those families where Macaulay, Prescott and Motley adorn the library shelves, that were it not for the periodic dusting valuable articles might be lost in them as were the old lady's spectacles in her Bible, for months and even years without ever being brought to light. Perhaps your experience may have been different, but I speak of what I know and testify of what I have sadly seen.

I first read the standard English History of Greece, Grote, from the public library of New Haven—a community as intelligent certainly as the average. The first volume was very much worn, the second was in good condition, the third quite fresh, and of the later volumes I cut the leaves. Do our young people read History? Can you mention a public library containing both, from which one volume of History is read to ten of worthless, trashy novels? And why? Is it any natural depravity in the human mind that leads it to prefer Mrs. Southworth's twaddle to the glorious thoughts and stirring sentences of Mommsen? The reason is plain; History will be read by those who have acquired a taste for it, by those who have sufficient knowledge to make it interesting. This taste it is our business to cultivate, this fundamental knowledge should be acquired in the school room.

If we were asked what is our duty to the child—what is the work of these precious years of school instruction? we would answer, to prepare him for his future life. But is it alone to sharpen the intellect, to train the hand and eye that he may become a more perfect human machine for grinding out success in the trade or profession he may adopt, or is there a higher and a nobler work? In this practical money-getting age we are apt to forget that there are securities which have no price current and interests not estimated by market value; that it is principles, thoughts and aspirations that enrich the soul and entitle the child to the inheritance of manhood.

In implanting these principles and cultivating this desire for worthy life, we may find a most efficient aid in the study of History. I certainly do not mean by the study of History committing to memory a few dates and a few battles, or learning stereotyped answers to stereotyped questions that some one may be likely to ask. I see nothing ennobling in this—it is mere talk-work and drudgery. Some of it may be necessary as a foundation, but it is no more the structure than the cellar is the house.

By the study of History I mean all the glorious record of the past, its failures and its successes, its encouragement and its warning, the inspiring examples of self-sacrifice, the brilliant achievements of genius, the struggles of truth with error, the "groping blindly in the darkness" and the illumination of truth, the blessings of righteousness and the curse of sin, all that heroes have performed, that poets have sung, that mystics have dreamed of human greatness, all that national or individual life has contributed to the sum of human wisdom and experience, all that has been forged in sorrow, all that has been wrought by patient continuance in well doing, all of good that has been blighted, all of evil that has been crushed—the study of mankind.

Can you bring such lessons before the child and fail to lift him up? Can he listen unmoved to the thrilling narrative of one who like William the Silent, has given his all a sacrifice to his country, who, with patient self-renunciation forgot the pleasures of ease and luxury and devoted wealth and station, time and genius, and at last even life itself, to the cause of freedom? Can you draw the picture of our own Lincoln, his struggles with poverty, his manly independence, his hard earned self culture, his genial sympathy, his unflinching devotion to right and truth, his broad and honest statesmanship, his Christian manhood, his martyr's crown, and not touch the young heart as with a live coal from off the altar, kindling all nobler aspirations and withering once and forever the false conception that riches and pomp and ease are the end and aim of human greatness?

We complain that the age is sordid. But have we balanced the almighty dollar with almighty truth? Have we kept our faith in honor and honesty and refused ourselves to bow the knee to Baal? While we practically teach the child that money is the chief good, shall we not expect him to sacrifice all to obtain it? But surround him with the great and good, fill his mind with their noble thoughts, store his memory with their noble deeds; let him walk in the presence of the heroes of the past, those mighty names who though dead yet live, and patriotism, virtue and honor will assume to him their true and godlike proportions; encompassed by such a cloud of witnesses, whose truthful eyes will shame his sordid thought, whose coveted approval will reward his self-sacrifice, whose glorious companionship tempts his loftiest ambition, and what can money offer that can tempt his soul? He can wear his threadbare coat, if it be lined with honor, indifferent alike to the patronage and neglect of his sleek but venal neighbor, for he has been companions who would scorn such ignoble company—his humble dwelling entertains guests who would shake off the dust from their feet at the richman's door.

This is no fancy sketch; nations have been moulded by such influences. It was thus that our Pilgrim Fathers dwelt in the abiding presence of the prophets and apostles, the heroes of scripture history, and serene in this lofty height they looked down in scorn upon the attractions of place and pride. Thus the old Roman, surrounded by those honored ancestors who had gained the curule chair and whose images he was permitted to keep in his dwelling and bring forward on every funeral occasion, reciting their gallant deeds, felt himself the son of princes and disdained the allurements of ignoble pleasures as unworthy of his lofty birth.

It was character based on historic memories that laid the foundation of our Republic, and if we, too, would build for the future, if we would even save our country from degradation and ruin, we must kindle anew the ancient spirit at the same sacred shrine, and we shall find, if we will but invoke it, that it will answer to our call, that the spirit of the fathers is not all dead yet, but that when once fired by heroic examples, the son will emulate the sire in virtue and in fame.

Our future statesmen are being moulded by our hand. Let them early learn the value of the freedom they have inherited. Let them see by the experience of other nations that self-government can only be maintained by people who honor integrity and practice self-control. Let their republicanism be not on their tongues, but in their bones, not the flippant party watchword, but the all-pervading principle which moulds their lives. Let the candidate for honors learn to distinguish between ephemeral and enduring fame.

The world is not all bad. Our public men are not all corrupt. The fault is in us, that we have not learned to distinguish the fawning sycophant from the statesman who dares to do his duty and bide his time. There are as there have been, patriots tried and true, and time will prove their worth, History will give them their deserts—"For still the world turns round and round, and the genial seasons run, and even the right comes uppermost and even is justice done."

Shall we not, then, teach the child that though corruption and deceit may win him temporary place and power, such honors will quickly blacken and consume, while the pure gold of sterling worth will grow finer and brighter by the test of years:

"The good can well afford to wait,
Give ermined knaves their hour of crime,
Ye have the future grand and great,
The safe appeal of Truth to Time."

But History gives us not inspiration only, it gives hope. It gives us faith in human nature. No one can read the story of the past attentively without being convinced that "humanity moves onward." When we look only on the wrongs of to-day we are ready to despair of lifting the arm of human weakness against the giant evil; but when we compare the present with the past, when we see how much earnest souls have accomplished, how working amid trial and difficulty, in darkness and discouragement, "forlorn, forlorn, bearing the scorn of the meanest of mankind," they have still battered down one after another the bulwarks of ignorance and wrong, we, too, catch the inspiration of hope, and with clenched fist hurl defiance at despair, shouting "Darkness is strong and so is sin, but only God endures forever."

We learn, too, from History patience in every good work. The year of jubilee is a "long, long time on the way," but it will surely come; the night is dark and the signs of morning few, but "day and night, seed time and harvest shall not fail." The triumph of truth is long delayed, but no effort in its behalf is wasted, no blood is shed for it in vain.

History not only prepares the citizen for his duties and the statesman for his career, but it beautifies and ennobles the individual character.

If my time and your patience would warrant, I might show that here, too, its claim is no less strong; that it kills conceit and vain glorying and begets that humility which we Americans especially need. It shows that right motives do not always make right actions, but that ignorance is often visited with heavy penalties as well as sin. It teaches that law rules—and not chance—over the moral as well as the physical world, and contradicts that false conception of life which expects some fortunate accident, some gift of genius to enrich the soul with those blessings which are alone the reward of toil and effort. It teaches us to expect toil and welcome labor. It shows us by countless examples that Webster was right when he said that if in anything he had excelled others it was because he had worked harder than other men. And when Whittier said that "making poetry was harder than making stone wall," he but reasserted the truth found on every page of History, that genius is but another name for labor.

But I forbear to pursue the subject further and hasten to answer in the few moments left me two questions which I know you are ready to ask. First, how can we teach all this in the public schools, if we had the knowledge, and, second, do you consider it possible for us with all our duties, to prepare ourselves for such teaching?

I answer the first by asking how does all the water of a tempest find its way to the sea? Drop by drop, here a little and there a little, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, but ever on and on. So with this teaching—if you are filled with the subject it will find its way out. The reading lessons will give you Cæsar and Wolsey, and Scott and Irving—what a door is opened to you then. What lessons may be drawn from these familiar names which every schoolboy repeats—without thought, very likely, or any distinct idea which would distinguish the wonderful Roman general, orator, statesman, historian, from the wily and haughty, but repentant Cardinal, or either of them from Confucius or Mohammed. But the names are there and gladly enough would the children drink in the story of their lives and works, and after the narration of Wolsey's fall—drawn, perhaps, from the class—when your questions have awakened inquiry and search, if you repeat "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's," the lesson will not be soon forgotten. But here, too, comes another actor on the scene—the great dramatist who has preserved the story and immortalized its moral—and Shakspeare will furnish the theme for another day. The class so taught will go over fewer pages, but they will do more reading. So in a thousand ways if you have the knowledge it will find expression, and not only so, but it will find eager and attentive listeners.

And now can you obtain this knowledge or can you not? I speak not to those who *keep* school, whose only comprehension of their work is that it is an easy means of getting a little money to supply their necessities until Cupid—blessed boy!—shall give them perman[illegible] saved. That there are such teachers in[illegible] to [illegible] must doubtless be admitted, but, thank God, their number is few, and all, doubtless, left at home. 'Money we need and money we must have,' but that must be truly a sordid soul that can stand from day to day among the little ones that throng our school rooms and think only, or even chiefly, of the dollars and cents which are to reward his toil. Albeit they are too few to furnish any engrossing subject of thought. Perhaps one compensation for the unpaid labor of the teacher is that it leads us to look to and strive after the higher and more glorious reward.'

I answer, then, to those earnest teachers who comprehend the greatness of their work, who not only here, but everywhere and always strive to fit themselves to perform it well, that such teaching to you is possible. The work is a work of time; not in a day nor in a year can it be accomplished, life itself is too short for its perfect fulfillment, but much, far more than you can imagine, may be done to-day. You need not at first search the depths of ancient lore, but pick up the pearls that lie at your feet and little by little your range will widen, your zest increase, your work be made perfect.

TRIFLES.

The griefs that fall to every share,
The heavier sorrows that life brings,
The heart can nerve itself to bear,
Great sorrows are half holy things.

But for the ills each hour must make
The cares with every day renewed,
It seems scarce worth the while to take
Such little things with fortitude.

And he before whose wakened might
The strongest enemies must fall,
Is overcome by foes so slight,
He scorns to hold them foes at all.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

Reminiscences of Five Returns of the Seventeen-Year Locusts.

Cicada Septen-decem.

Among all the inhabitants of the insect world whose character and habits have been investigated, perhaps none are more remarkable than those of this species of locust. But its peculiarities are so well known as not to make it necessary to enter on their detail—my object now being only to refer to some incidents attending its advent at different periods.

The year 1800 was the first time that the writer ever heard of its existence or witnessed its appearance; although several of the older members of the family had for some days before the event, prophesied that about the latter part of May, or the beginning of June, a very curiously formed insect might be expected to issue from the earth, in the form of a yellow, inanimate grub; that it would presently make its way to the nearest tree, begin its ascent slowly, and while clinging to the bark would undergo a strange transformation. It so happened at last that my boyish curiosity was gratified.—Just after a plentiful shower, an evening happened which seemed adapted to give fresh animation to all nature, both in the vegetable and animal worlds. The anticipated night for the *rising* had come; and the oldest as well as the youngest of the household, with their lantern lighted, were preparing to make observations on the new comers. It was suggested that the hogs should forthwith be turned into the orchard, that they might enjoy a repast of which they were known to be fond. The orchard was such a one as is often attached to old plantations. Many of the trees had bodies of more than two feet in diameter, and they were covered with blossoms as well as leaves. It was an amusing sight to watch the instinct with which the swine rooted up the ground, close to the bodies of the apple trees, as well as to remark the slow but sure progress which the locusts were making up the bark of the trees. In their various positions, the work of transformation was advancing, in different stages. In some, but a slit in the back of the grub was observed, while its legs seemed clinging with might and main, as if, by the contraction of its form, to force its body through the opening aperture. Such varieties of resurrection I suppose no imagination had ever pictured. Some specimens were already extracted with the head and fore-part of the body, while a few had entirely escaped from their grave-covering, with the *white wings*, that were soon changed by the sun-light and atmosphere. The younger members of our company were busy with their tins and tumblers in capturing their new visitors.—While the bark of many trees was next morning covered with shells, their late inhabitants had "gone up higher," and as the sun arose upon them, all the joys of a new life awakened animated song. As an old gentleman surveyed the upturned ground next morning, he exclaimed, "*Pope said wrong* when he declared, '*The hog that plows not!*'"

1817 was again the period for the visitation of the long buried locusts. In the meantime many orchards had been changed into fields, and fields partially into orchards. The old apple trees referred to in 1800 had given place to younger ones, and throughout the old homestead and through the whole central part of Bucks county, there was a great declension of the 17-year visitors. But the boy who 17 years before was delighted with the novelty of beholding a new creation going on in the orchard, had now become a man, and, on one of those charming days in June like the one above named, the writer met a wedding company. Every view of nature, in the forest, the orchard and the yard, breathed such a genial warmth and fragrance: while the combined voices of the locusts formed a melody that gave a novelty to all the rambles of the company. It was arranged for them to dine on a beautiful green plot near the yard. The company was composed chiefly of farmers with their sons and daughters—and it will not be wondered that during this festive occasion the remarks of individuals frequently adverted to the music or the day as one of the sweet voices of nature, that had been obtained so cheaply. On the whole, it was a day long to be remembered.—It was an occasion in which other and new relations in life were planned, besides that which was the special object of the day. Some pranks were played before the company were seated at at table, such as efforts to imitate the individual sounds of the locust-harp, which were very life-like; and *several couples* were found snugly housed under *certain tumblers*; but as it was a festive day, a few little improprieties were not severely criticised.

1834 brought still more changes, in which many joys and sorrows were blended. In the last 17 years a young family had been raised, and it was the writer's lot to mourn the loss of five lovely children—leaving four remaining around the parental board.

1851 found the writer permanently engaged in a new occupation—training the mind of youth in scholastic learning. But this year, no land-mark or evidence of change characterized the advent of these regular and punctual visitors, but *evident declension in numbers*.

1868 found the writer for several years retired from all active occupation, but enjoying life as an amateur visitor in public schools: thus keeping in vivid remembrance what had for several years been his favorite occupation. On this occasion, during one of the balmy days of June, he entered a school-room, where, in the midst of a well ordered school, a teacher appeared to be enjoying the various departments of instruction. That her pupils might the more fully appreciate the cooling zephyrs—and the sounds of gladness which were being echoed from every tree, valley and hill-side, she threw open all the windows. As if to respond to such a salutation, in a few moments several of the songsters entered the school-room, and one of them as it sailed across the house, raised its notes so audibly as to interrupt one of the exercises in progress at the time—but much to the entertainment of the school. As might be expected, the occasion was seized to say a few words to the children relative to the natural history of this singular insect, and to shield it from some prejudices that its Egyptian namesakes had heaped upon it. It appears, when divested of such bad names, to be truly regarded as one of the most harmless of insects. W. H. J.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

EXTRAVAGANCE IN LIVING.

We Americans, more than any other people, seem to be actuated by the express desire of surpassing our neighbors in style and appearance, and thus arouse envy, hatred and malice with all their attendant evils. This living for show characterizes all classes, from the hired help in our kitchens up to the millionaires. Of course there are noble exceptions—but the majority seem to have the same end in view, viz: to live as well as, or better than their neighbors. For this inglorious purpose body and and brain are overtaxed to procure the means to meet expenses that bring no extra wealth to the individual *soul*; no extra health, rest, or comfort to the body. Fashion is a whirlpool—a veritable hurlgate—whose vortex draws in and wrecks all that is best and most spiritual in our natures. Should we not blush for the lowness of our ambition, the misuse of our powers? How few men but live beyond their income; how (almost) universally they live fully up to it. Members of the Society of Friends used to be bright examples of the beauty of tasteful simplicity in living, but even they, in too many instances, have descended to follow the fashions and follies of the world. In European countries, in the middle and lower classes, this reckless expenditure in living is more rarely seen. There is none of this nervous haste, this overworking, this desperation in the race for wealth that we so constantly witness here. They are content with moderate *enough!* They *take time* to enjoy life; pay more attention to the Arts and Sciences; and *live longer*. Can we not learn wisdom of these older countries in this essential respect? Can we not be taught a lesson by the frequent financial storms that visit us with such devastating power; produced by this very extravagance? Can we not be convinced that "A house built upon sand will not stand?" The remedy is simple. Let the poor economize and the vainly successful reduce the size of their houses, the costliness of their furniture, the unwholesome abundance of their tables, the barbaric richness of their dress, the useless expenditures for fashionable pleasures, and see how the prematurely haggard look and nervous anxiety would disappear from the faces of men and women. Then would it become possible to obey the Divine command to "Love our neighbor as ourselves." Once let simplicity and honest moderation be the law of all in proportion to their means, what elegant ease and healthful rest would ensue; what increase of self-respect; what spare time for intellectual improvement; and best of all what ability to help and encourage the unfortunate and deserving. Huxley says: "We live in a world which is full of misery and ignorance, and the plain duty of each and all of us is to try to make the little corner he can influence, somewhat less miserable and somewhat less ignorant than it was before he entered it." There are a wise few who do this already; let us *all* try to do it. The first step towards it, is to free ourselves from the thraldom of fashion and enervating custom. The reward will be great *here*; who can predict how much greater it will be hereafter? S.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

A TRUE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

It is thus described by an eye witness: For more than a year a new and well planned church had been rising in a pleasant village in the neighborhood of our metropolis; and month after month the stones had been piled upon walls and towers and the timbers had been wrought together in winter's cold and summer's heat, and all that could adorn and beautify the house of God was gathered and bestowed in fitting place within the sanctuary.

At length the work was finished and the time was appointed for a solemn dedication of the Church to the great Jehovah. The Sabbath came; bright, cool and peaceful, a true day of rest in the midst of the wild excitements of a week of tumult and panic.

At the appointed hour the whole Protestant population of the place might have been seen turning their steps towards this new house of worship, and they entered until every seat was filled. Then, for the first time in the history of the village, all the people, the rich and the poor, men and women of all denominations, united their voices in psalms of praise, bowed together in common prayer and in company listened to the word of the Lord from a venerable and honored servant of God, whose name is known throughout the land.

In this service of dedication a thousand hearts united and all the Protestant churches were blended in one blessed brotherhood, the Church of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Would that it could be thus everywhere and always. That the controversies upon minor points of order and government and ritual could be hushed and the spirit of loyalty and love to the Master control all churches and all the members of the body of Christ.

Such an alliance would have meaning, influence and power in the world, and to promote this true Christian Union our great Evangelical Conference lately assembled.

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard, that went down to the skirts of his garments; as the dew of Hermon and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded his blessing, even life forevermore." L.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

No. 1.

ELEUSIS (now *Leprina*, a village,) was, next to Athens, the principal town of Attica in Greece. The mysteries of Ceres and Proserpine were celebrated there, and were thence called *Eleusinia*. "Conjectures of all kinds," says a writer in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, "have been made at different periods and by different writers, as to the possible nature of these secret and abstruse festivities. Among other suppositions, it has not unfrequently been imagined that the Eleusinian Mysteries were, like the Bacchic Mysteries, remarkable for their indecorum and their obscenities. No charge can be more completely devoid of truth than this. However, this accusation is doubtless traceable to the circumstance of their being confounded by the early Fathers with the Mithraic and other demoralizing celebrations. It is fortunate that mistakes of this character have been rectified by the pagan controversialists of the early centuries of Christianity, so that we can read Origen and Eusebius by the light furnished in the disclosures of Celsus and of Zosimus: finding, moreover, in the *Golden Age* of Apuleius a counterpoise to the errors of Theodoretus, the favorite and perhaps the most gifted among the pupils of Chrysostom. Deceived by the unintentional misstatements of the Fathers of the Church, Leland has, it appears to us, most erroneously adopted this belief in the abandoned bearing of the worshippers, initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries.—Accordingly we find him assisting, in his Commentaries on Demosthenes' memorable oration in reply to Æschines, that the expression, "abuse vented *as from a cart*," had reference to the liberties of the tongue indulged in by the Athenian women on their way to the temple of Demeter: whereas it was manifestly a sarcasm directed by the speaker against the theatrical character of his antagonist. No wonder, therefore, that Tourriel refused to accede to the justice of any such interpretation! A more erroneous notion however, was never prevalent, namely, that the *Eleusinia* was a school of immorality, seeing that all its rites were rather solemn than licentious. The idea may have originated, possibly, in the circumstance that, on the transmission of the ceremonies from Attica to Rome, during the days of the emperor Adrian, a certain amount of indecency was tolerated by the libertinism of the Italians; otherwise the Eleusinian Mysteries were most immaculate. There was about them, indeed, a degree of severity that precluded the celebrants from the possibility of polluting the sacred precincts of Eleusis with any proceedings of an offensive character. Every step towards the porch of the edifice, consecrated to the Goddess of Nature, was an act of austere preparation. Fasting was enjoined; chastity was enjoined; and the flesh was macerated by watchings and purifications. Nor is it astonishing that such preliminary rigors should have been regarded as essential, when it is certain that the mysteries which were there divulged to the Athenians were the symbols of the most stupendous truths of creation, and the most sublime types of an invisible Divinity. Under every act of the celebration—even under the minutest—there was an awful profundity of meaning. When, at the very moment of initiation, the citizens were distinguished as the Ephoroi and Epoptai, it was because of their actual inspection of secrets hitherto concealed from humanity. When the assistants were, in like manner, termed Ubranos by way of distinction, it was because of the mystic water sprinkled by their hands over the prostrate bodies of the worshippers. Then their supplications were raised, moreover, not to Ceres, or to Demeter, but to Achtheia, it was with an exquisitively subtle reference to the anguish with which that goddess had made her dolorous journey in search of Proserpine. Throughout every particular of these remarkable forms of adoration, may be discerned, in fact, the evidences that they were emblems, or rather the machinery, of a great system—a system at once mystical, philosophical and ethical. Even in the etymology of the word *Eleusis*, there is this evidence of antiquity and depth of signification: for the town derived its name scarcely so much from the father of its founder (Eleusus) as from the reputed arrival of Ceres at that island, after her departure from Enna, where, if we are to credit the ancient legend of the Greek, she first taught the art of agriculture to Triptolemus.

"According to the descriptions furnished by different writers, from Plutarch to Meursius, and from Herodotus to Fourmon le Jeune, it is unquestionable that an atmosphere of the most surpassing majesty enveloped the Mysteries of Eleusinia. And the grandeur of their accompaniments cannot have been, in any respect, inappropriate, when it is remembered that the mysteries themselves were as benignant in operation as they were tremendous in aspect.—One of our own historians (Gillies) speaking with all the emphasis of admiration, mentions them, indeed, as "hidden treasures of wisdom and happiness." Treasures they indisputably were—treasures of intellectual beauty and of moral magnificence. Besides affording a bewitching representation, commemorative of the rape of Proserpine when culling flowers on the plains of Enna, and besides presenting to the initiated a panorama of the pilgrimage of Ceres in quest of her daughter—from the moment when she lighted a brand at the flames of Ætna until that in which she discovered her eating the grains of a pomegranate in the Elysian fields—the Eleusinian Mysteries had a two-fold purpose of a very remarkable kind; they were intended to convey a judicious sense of the infusion of the soul into the matter, and to reduce to the comprehension of the multitude the authority of an unseen Godhead impalpable over a visible and palpable universe. These doctrines have been otherwise expressed by a quaint essayist (Thomas Taylor) as "the descent of the soul," and "procession of the Divinity." Casaubon gives even a loftier purpose to the initiation, where he writes—the object of these ceremonies was interpreted to be the conveying of the soul to that condition in which it was ere it descended into the body. There is sufficient proof that these mysteries embody that creed which was suffused over the whole of the Grecian philosophy, and which maintained that the spiritual being of man was a divine particle, suffering degradation by its connection with a material nature, and destined to a more and irretrievable debasement, unless its impurities were purged away before the period of dissolution. It was this tenet, pushed to extremity, which induced Empedocles to lament the fact of his existence; it was this which inspired Heraclitus with that grotesque antithesis, that mankind live the death and die the life of disembodied spirits; it was this which prompted the memorable expression of Pythagoras, that whatever is beheld during our waking moments is death, and, during our sleeping moments, a vision; it was this, in fine, which caused Plato, when alluding to the soul, to exclaim, that the body is its sepulchre!—Under every variety of religion, even within three centuries after the establishment of Christianity, this startling dogma has found its advocates. For, if we are not marvellously mistaken, and we cannot recollect ever before to have heard the coincidence remarked, many of the ethical vagaries of the Manicheans were merely the revival of the dreams of the Greek mythologists; and the views of Manicheans were identical with those long before propounded by the congenial fancy of Aristocles. Among other doctrines, for example, which were advanced by the Persian dreamer, who called himself the Paraclete, and termed his disciples Manichaens, was that of the subjugation of the soul by its association with a physical existence—a poisonous belief which had been imbibed nearly seven hundred years before, by the Athenian bee when extracting the honey of truth in the gardens of philosophy. This belief, however fallacious, originated in those conjectures of the stupendous conflict between a good and evil principle, which have been prevalent in all ages, and under every diversity of circumstance—a conflict which Paganism typified in the noble myth of Jupiter and Prometheus, but the mighty reality of which is explained by Revelation, in the expulsion of the rebel angels from heaven and the hurling of Lucifer.

From the London Orchestra.

GODINETTE'S LESSON.

I.

Godinette, the sly young beauty,
Used to hear her grandma state,
That it was a Christian's duty
Never to retaliate.
"Though," she'd say, "the world should spite thee,
Be of meekness not bereft;
If one on the right cheek smite thee,
Straightway turn to him the left."
In such wise the pious lesson
She'd impress on
Godinette.
And the beauty promised never to forget.

II.

Godinette ran home one morning,
Rosy cheeked her grandam sought,
Saying, "I recalled your warning,
And have acted as you taught.
Jaquet kissed me by the gateway,
But I ne'er avenged the theft;
As it was the right cheek, straightway
I unto him turned the left!"
'Twas well done; no man could stop her
In this proper
Sort of deed,
And she found her grandam's counsel will succeed.

[Collated expressly for the Bucks County Gazette.]

ANECDOTAL FRAGMENTS
—OF—
AMERICAN HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY.

XLVII.
A Double Mistake.

Gen. Lewis Cass was stopping at the National Hotel, Washington, which was lorded over by a Baltimorean named Guy. Curiously enough, Mr. Guy was a living fac-simile of the great "Michigander," and this similarity led to a ludicrous mistake. One day a guest at the hotel astonished Senator Cass by a demand for a better room. About an hour afterwards, as General Cass was leaving the house to go to the Senate, up came the man again, and this time he commenced his remarks by a familiar slap on the shoulder. "Now I've got you, Guy," said he, "and I want you to have me moved down a story or two. Confound it, I thought I asked you this morning, but it turned out to be old Cass I was speaking to, and he looked as cross as a bear with a sore head."

"Sir, replied the Senator, in a stern tone, and with a pulverizing glance, "you are evidently liable to mistakes, for you are now talking to General Cass a second time. Good morning, sir." The astonished victim rushed to the bar, paid his bill, and moved to Willard's without delay.

XLVIII.
A Desirable Recruit.

James Kent was one of those men whose innate dignity enabled him to take in good part familiarity—the result of ignorance and accident. He was exceedingly fond of martial music; and hearing the drums of a recruiting party who had taken a station at the corner of the street, beat a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burden of the tune, when the man of war accosted him thus:

"You are fond of such music, then, my fine fellow?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, then," said Sergeant Kite, "why not join us? Good quarters—good bounty—large bounty! Besides, our Captain is a glorious fellow. Why don't you now? You can't do better."

"Well," said the Chancellor, "I have one pretty strong objection."

"What is it?" asked the Sergeant.

"Why, just now I happen to have a better trade."

"What trade is it?" asked the inquisitor.

"I am Chancellor of the State of New York."

"Whew," muttered the Sergeant. "Strike up!—quick time!—forward, march!"

Off tramped the military man without looking behind him, leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh at the adventure.

XLIX.
Cool.

As General Scott's army was marching triumphantly into the City of Mexico, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on the eminence at the right, and advanced with slow and measured tread until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a venerable priest whose hair was whitened with the frosts of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box, upon which there was a lighted candle, and when within a few feet, the procession halted. As the army proceeded many a true believer dropped some small coin or other into the good priest's box. Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt, limber-sided, gander-legged Yankee, who, on seeing the poor priest, thrust his hands into his breeches' pockets as if in search for a dime, or something of the kind. The priest observed this movement, advanced as usual, while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy roll of paper, commenced deliberately to unfold it. The holy man anticipated a liberal donation and put on an air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll a piece of twisted smoking tobacco. He next thrust his hand into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which, with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small particles of tobacco. When this was done, having replaced his tobacco in his breeches' pocket, he stepped forward and lighted his pipe by the expectant priest's candle, and making an awful inclination of the head (intended, perhaps, for a bow), he said, "Much obleeged to ye, Squire," and tramped on.

L.
Keese, the New York Book Auctioneer.

A person one evening had a copy of "Watt's Hymns" knocked down to him for a trifle, and interrupted the business of the clerk by calling for its "delivery." Keese, finding out the cause of the interference, exclaimed, "Oh, give the gentleman the book. He wants to learn and sing one of the hymns before he goes to bed to-night!" *Apropos* of this time-honored book, in selling a copy on another occasion, when there was some rivalry in the profession, he turned off a parody as he knocked it down:

"Blest is the man who shuns the place
Where other auctions be;
And has his money in his fist,
And buys his books of me."

His puns were usually happy, and lisped in adroitly. Offering one of the Rev. Dr. Hawk's books, he added, in an explanatory way, "A bird of pray." "Going—going—gentlemen—one shilling for Caroline Fry—why, it isn't the price of a stew." Akin to this was his observation to a purchaser who had secured a copy of Bacon's Essays for twelve and a half cents:—"That's too much pork for a shilling!"

Selling a book labeled "History of the Tartars," he was asked, "Isn't that Tartars?" "No!" he replied; "their wives were the Tartars!"

"This," said he, holding up a volume of a well-known type to critics, "is a book by a poor and pious girl, of poor and pious poems."

No one could better introduce a quotation. Some women one day found their way into the auction room at a miscellaneous sale of furniture. They were excited to an emulous contention for a sauce-pan or some thing of that sort. Keese gave them a fair chance, with a final appeal—"going—going—the woman who deliberates is lost,—gone."

LI.
Victory or Death.

There was a review of a division of troops during the Rebellion somewhere in Texas, no matter where. Many of the troops were new, but all did exceedingly well. After the review, the commanding officer, General Magruder, had the commissioned officers formed before him; and made them a speech, in which he told them that the troops were of the best material he had ever seen. They had done well, and it would be the fault of the officers before him if they did not do better. After touching on various topics connected with their position, he wound up with the assurance that it was his conscientious conviction that every confederate officer and soldier who was killed in battle in the performance of his duty, would go straight to heaven.

Among the officers was Lieutenant J. W. Fields, of Eastern Texas, a Methodist preacher, and withal a gentleman of talent, a scholar and a Christian. On the next Sabbath he had his regiment assembled as usual for religious services. In his sermon he spoke as follows: "My hearers, I hold a commission as Lieutenant in the Confederate army. That commission entails duties upon me which I am proud to perform, and which I shall endeavor to perform with credit to myself. But I hold a higher commission than this. It is from the King of Heaven. And this commission entails upon me the duty to fearlessly speak the truth to dying men. You heard what General Magruder said in his speech the other day. I believe him to be a good soldier, and if we follow him on the field of battle I assure you he will lead us on to victory. But if we follow him after death, he will certainly lead you straight to hell."

This remark came to the ears of General Magruder in due course of—we will not say whom. On hearing it, he remarked, "I think I can remedy the difficulty with the lieutenant. Tell him if he will follow me to death, I'll discharge him there."

LII.
Dr. Beecher's Manuscript.

The Rev. Lyman Beecher's habits of composition were peculiar. His social nature was so active that as soon as he had written a sentence which pleased him he had an irrepressible desire to read it to somebody. Many a time he had rushed into the dining-room, where his wife was washing dishes—"Here, Esther, hear this." Esther, with martyr-like patience, would stand towel in one hand and an unwiped plate in the other, (for he must have her undivided attention), till he had read his paragraph and trotted back to his study again. It sometimes seemed as if he would never get a sentence done. He would write and re-write, erase and interline, tear up and begin anew, scratch out and scribble in, almost endlessly. In the latter part of his life this habit became morbid, and actually shut him out from the possibility of publishing his own writings.

He was the torment of printers, both by the delay of his manuscript and by the condition in which they found it when they got it. One of his daughters said there were three negative rules by which she could always read her father's writing, to wit:—1. If there is a letter crossed, it isn't a *t*. 2. If there is a letter dotted it isn't an *i*. 3. If there is a capital letter it isn't at the beginning of a word.

At Lane Seminary he lived more than two miles from the city. One time, after the printers had been on tenter-hooks forty-eight hours for their copy, he hastily finished his manuscript in his study, crushed it into the crown of the hat that lay nearest to him, clapped another hat on his head, drove down to the printing office, and snatched off his hat. "Here's your copy—h'm—h'm—well, if it isn't here it is some where else." The copy was still in the hat that had been left at home. But who could be angry with so much good nature, even if it were a plague?

From the Chicago Tribune.

Dalmatian Customs in California.

In the interior of California there is a Sclavonian colony, which consists mostly of emigrants from Austrian Dalmatia. Among the other mediæval customs which this community has imported into a civilized country (at least civilized by contrast) is one which concedes to a disappointed lover the right to abduct the woman on whom he has placed his affections, in case she will not consent to marry him, or to kill her if the attempt at abduction proves a failure. As a result of this preservation of the traditions of the Dark Ages, a tragic story has just been brought to light, extending over two years, and already responsible for three human lives. In 1871, a young lady named McDaniels went to visit relatives at Cherokee Flat, where she met a Servian emigrant named Sharksovitch, who had formerly worked for her father, and had been dismissed on account of his disagreeable attentions to her. The friends she was visiting knew nothing of this, and, restrained by motives of modesty, she did not inform them of it. Sharksovitch took advantage of her reticence to renew his importunities on every occasion when he found Miss McDaniels alone. He pressed his suit with all the fervor of his barbarian nature and traditions, mingling threats with entreaties. At last, he swore, by his blood and his tribe that he would kill her the next night at a party which was to be given at a neighboring ranch, if she did not consent to become his wife. Alarmed at this, Miss McDaniels took one of the young ladies of the house into her confidence to the extent of admitting that Sharksovitch was pressing his love upon her, begging at the same time that the young lady would not leave her alone. This was promised, and the next evening they went together to the party. As they were preparing to go home, Sharksovitch, who had been watching his opportunity, rushed upon Miss McDaniels, and stabbed her to death. He then proclaimed his name, gloated over the dead, and made his escape before the appalled spectators could gather their wits together. The next morning, a party of ranchmen was organized to pursue him. He was found in an out-of-the-way cabin, where he had concealed himself. As the pursuing party came up, he shot himself, with a fiendish shout of exultation over his crime. The incensed ranchmen set fire to the cabin and threw his dead body among the flames. Here ends the first chapter.

The sequel is equally bloody and appalling. A short time after, a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle* exposed the barbarous custom of the Sclavonian colony which led Sharksovitch, or "Austrian George," as he was called, to murder the woman who could not respond to his affections, and charged that, if he had reached his tribe, they would have defended him to the last man. This exposure incensed the colony, and they laid it at the door of a Sclavonian merchant of San Francisco, named Marchella. They declared the national vendetta against this man, and one of the tribe, named Ross was chosen as the instrument of their vengeance. He was true to his murderous trust, and, in March last, he came upon Marchella in Montgomery street, San Francisco, and shot him down. When arrested, Ross declared that he had done the deed for his race and not from any personal enmity, and that he was willing to die for having duly punished a traitor. The murderer has recently been arraigned for trial in San Francisco County. It is said that, although that portion of Dalmatia from which these barbarians come is now under Austrian dominion, the Austrian Governor has thus far been unable to obliterate their murderous traditions in unsuccessful love-affairs. We hope that the Government of California will develop a greater executive force, so far as the Dalmatians are under its jurisdiction. The customs are little worse than the horrid revelations made not long since of the Chinese secret society in San Francisco, and they are of a character to justify the most summary and effectual means that can be be discovered for suppressing them or the people who abide by them.

Things were affecting at Iowa City on election night. The *Press* corralled Brainard of the *Republican*, the postmaster, and his partner, in a fire brigade saloon, singing:

I want to be a granger,
And with the grangers stand—
A horny-handed farmer,
With a hay-stack in my hand.

and anon, his partner, a nice young man, with a good voice, joins in:

Beneath the tall tomato tree
I'll swing the glittering hoe,
And smite the wild potato-bug
As he skips o'er the snow,

And the postmaster continued:

I've bought myself a Durham ram,
And a gray alpaca cow,
A lock-stitch Osage orange hedge,
And a patent-leather plow.

Says the Pittsburgh *Leader*: The adorable Theodore will swing his baton in a few days, and go through the entire Thomas-cat-alogue.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—Cor. Radcliffe & Walnut Streets.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Thursday, November 20, 1873.

How to devise a scheme of equitable taxation has engrossed the minds and attention of many eminent men. A system that will relieve the burden imposed upon the poor and at the same time work no injustice to the wealthy, is a desideratum that all would unite in pronouncing as a great advance over the present defective manner of levying taxes. We print elsewhere an article, which the author informs us will also appear in a leading Western paper, the Iowa *State Journal*, which offers for consideration a new method of levying taxes. It is unquestionably true that the greatest function of Government is to promote the *general* welfare, whereby all may be secured in their equality of rights and privileges, and a system of taxation that will be as near equitable as possible is one of the methods that will conduce to that great end.

The ascending scale, as proposed by our correspondent, appears to have many advantages. It would result in the upholding and supporting of the weak and struggling industries and loosen the iron grasp of millionaires that are sacrificing them to their greed. It would dissipate the enormous wealth of the very few that hold in their hands the power, not only to make or ruin individuals, but also to seriously affect the credit of the National Government itself.

The remedy for the defects of the present system, as presented in the article alluded to, appears to be perfectly practicable and one to which there can be no objection offered, except by those who prefer the power of aggregated wealth to a distributive general welfare. It is a subject worthy of consideration and as the writer invites comment or criticism upon his theory we tender space to any one for that purpose in the GAZETTE.

The storm which raged here on Monday night was severely felt along the coasts and on the Hudson River, and many marine disasters are reported. A vessel, supposed to be the fishing schooner Robert Ralkes, of Provincetown, was driven ashore at Nahant, and it is feared her crew were lost. One schooner was sunk, and another stranded at Marblehead. Two schooners drifted afoul of each other in Nantasket Roads, and have put into Boston for repairs. The brig Josie A. Devereux, dismasted in the gale, was towed into Portland Tuesday. The bark Andes, from Baltimore for Portland, is ashore in Vineyard Sound. The Sound boats were prevented from making their trips, those which left Fall River being compelled to stop at Newport, whence they returned to Fall River Tuesday morning. The boats from New York due at Newport and Providence had not arrived at noon. In Delaware bay, the schooner L. Cowperthwait, with lumber, from Newburg for Washington, was sunk Tuesday morning. On the Hudson, twelve loaded canal boats were sunk at Newburg; ten of them, loaded with coal, being sunk at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's wharf. Nearly all the night steamers were delayed. The Daniel Drew laid up at New Balta until noon Monday, and the Richmond, which had left New York, had not arrived at Albany Tuesday evening. The storm was very severe at Fortress Monroe, and several schooners were driven ashore near Lyn Haven Bay. The steamer Louisiana, from Norfolk to Baltimore, returned to port with her waist stove, but proceeded again at seven o'clock in the morning. Considerable damage was also done on land. There was some interruption to travel on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the meadows and banks along the Old Colony Railroad were flooded. In Randolph, Mass., a church steeple was blown down. In New York State the storm did not extend west of Little Falls.

The tendency to adulterate articles of consumption and commerce is probably as strong in this country as in Great Britain, yet no steps have been taken here, as there, to check it by legislation. Recent English files show—as we learn by the Scottish-American Journal—that as many as seven charges were preferred in one day in the London Police Courts, against milk dealers. The fines inflicted varied from 8s to £10, being proportioned in each case to the extent of the adulteration. In the case to which the highest fine was attached, the fluid which had been sold as milk was found to contain 80 per cent. of water. In the other cases the water constituted 40, 50 and 67 of the whole quantity of the fluid. The coal dealers have also been coming in for their share of fines. Since the recent rise of price, a great deal of rubbish has been advertised at temptingly low figures, as "genuine Wallsend," free from ash or slate, while examination has discovered them to be composed of about six sacks of dust and slag to four of coal. The American people are swindled in a thousand ways and rather seem to like it—otherwise they would demand legislation similar to that mentioned.

The last few vessels of the Gloucester fleet are now on their way home, and even if they arrive safely the season will go on record as the most disastrous to life since the terrible year of 1862, while the loss of property has been much greater. Twenty-four vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,287, have been lost. Their value was $110,000, and with them 152 lives were sacrificed. Of these, three vessels and 16 lives were lost in the herring fishery; five vessels in the Winter shore fishery; two vessels and ten lives in the bank fishery; three vessels and 32 lives on George's; nine vessels and 68 lives in the bay fishery, and 26 were washed overboard from the several vessels. The bay fishing has been the most disastrous. The mackerel lie in heaps on the wharves, and there is not the slightest inducement offered to move them. The principal consumers are manufacturing towns, which are the most affected by the panic. The depreciation in this class of fish alone, during the last six months, has been over half a million dollars.

Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, has written a letter resigning that position and withdrawing from the Episcopal Church as it is now constituted. He has been so bitterly censured by many of his brethern for joining in the communion service in Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church, New York, that he considers it his duty to withdraw from their association. He will seek "to restore a primitive episcopacy and a pure scriptural liturgy."

The newly-elected Governor of Wisconsin is besieged with office-hunters. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "They swarm around him like the locusts of Egypt, and are as terrible as an army with banners. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is hungry. It has been fasting for a score of years. It is as ravenous as a wolf in mid-winter, and, having got a sniff of the good things in charge of the Governor elect howls for places at the table.

"Boss" Tweed, the chief of the overthrown Tammany plunderers, has been convicted on all the counts against him and may be punished with life imprisonment. His sentence is deferred until Saturday.

Uddersook, since the application for a new trial, appears to be in good spirits, and evidently expects a reversion or at least a modification of the recent verdict.

Hon. John P. Hale died at Dover, N. H., yesterday morning.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Virginius was captured by the Cubans on the 30th ult. At the time of capture the Virginius was flying the American flag, but this was pulled down by a Spanish officer, and the Spanish ensign hoisted in its place.

After the capture the next two hours were employed in transferring prisoners to the Tornado and putting a prize crew on the Virginius. At midnight the two vessels started for Santiago de Cuba and arrived the following day at five in the afternoon, having been joined by the Spanish steamer Cantabro. Upon arriving in port the intelligence spread like lightning and attracted an immense crowd of people. The government palace and other public buildings were illuminated, and all the authorities, civil and military, went to felicitate Governor Burrell upon the news.

He, in the evening, gave a brilliant reception. The vessels were surrounded in the bay by a number of boats filled with bands of music and cheering voluntary festivities were kept up late into the night.

The following day, the second, a court-martial was held on board the Tornado, which commenced at nine and terminated at four. They were tried as pirates and the findings of the court and sentences were sent to the Captain-General and Admiral in sealed packets.

After the court had concluded its task all the prisoners, with the exception of Benbeta, Jesus Delsada, Gen. Ryan, and Pedro Cespedes, were transferred to the jail of the city, escorted by a force of one hundred volunteers and a number of marines.

Gen. Burrell, it is said, coolly asked that all the prisoners should be turned over to him, with the exception of the captain and crew, who should be sent to Havana, at the disposal of the Commandant General, De Marinats, and declared within twenty-four hours afterward that all should be tried and sentences executed in order to avoid any complication with exterior, (that is, foreign) intervention. He also detained the telegram which the United States Consul decided to forward to the United States Consul at Kingston, reporting capture and inquiring as to the nationality of the Virginius.

The Virginius had papers in order and was dispatched for Colon, with all the passengers appearing on the papers as laborers for the railroad building there.

All accounts differ as to the position of the Virginius at the time of the capture. One gives the capture as having been effected at 20 miles from Jamaica, and an official account states it at 12 miles. Diario states it at 23 miles, the Journal of Santiago de Cuba at 8 miles and 20 miles, and the version of the Vose de Cuba at 12 miles.

The commander of the Tornado publicly stated in Santiago de Cuba, that an hour later the Virginius could have saved herself by entering some port of Jamaica.

It seems that the Virginius, shortly after the departure of the French steamer for Santiago de Cuba, left Jamaica, on the 24th ult. It was the intention of the expeditionists to sail directly for Cuba, but a slight damage to the machinery obliged them to enter a port of Hayti. This they left, touching at Port au Prince, Hayti, and another port of the same island, until the 30th, upon which day they concluded to sail for Cuba and attempt a landing, and upon which day information that proved so disastrous to those on board, was given the authorities at Santiago de Cuba.

The Virginius had on board 175 men at the time of her capture. Most of them were former residents of Cuba, although some, including the Captain of the ship, were by birth Americans. Four days after the capture four of the crew, Cuban Generals, were shot, and on the 7th and 8th insts. Captain Fry, his crew of 36 men, and 12 patriot volunteers met the same fate. On the 10th this wholesale slaughter was supplemented by the execution of fifty-seven more. Only eighteen of the entire one hundred and seventy-five men were spared, because, it is said, they were ignorant of the destination of the of the expedition.

The greatest excitement prevailed in all our large cities when the news of the capture of the Virginius and the subsequent hurried execution of her passengers was announced. In New York the demonstration at Steinway Hall was large and earnest.

The Spanish Government at Madrid expresses anxiety to do everything in its power not only to preserve but to strengthen the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries. Apart from commercial relations, Spain desires the moral support of the United States in its effort to permanently establish a republican government in that country, and orders have been issued by the Spanish Admiralty to Spanish naval officers in the West Indies to observe the utmost caution in their conduct toward vessels carrying the United States flag, and to do no act that would have the effect of adding to the present excitement. Meanwhile the United States Government is preparing for any complications that may arise.

A general press despatch from Washington gives the views of Secretary Richardson, who believes that if a war should take place with Spain it would be of short duration and result in the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It says: As an evidence of the entire unanimity in the Cabinet on the existing complications growing out of the Virginius capture and its consequences, it may be mentioned that all the Cabinet officers, though guarded in their expressions as to what diplomatic action has been taken by the Government or what will be the result of it, do not hesitate to speak in regard to their entire confidence in the President and the approval by the people of the course pursued, when the same shall become known. It is a noteworthy fact that in these expressions there is evidence of thorough accord between the President and his Cabinet. Secretary Richardson, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, to-day, stated: "I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured he will not be carried away by excitement, neither will he yield one bit of the national honor." In reference to the ability of the United States to wage a successful war with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: "Should such a course be determined upon, the Treasury Department is fully prepared. We have enough money to begin with, but exactly as to what will be done afterwards depends upon the prolongation of a war, though I have no doubt it would be of short duration. As congress will be here in two weeks, it is very certain that there will be no difficulty in raising all the means we want. A war, of course, will be expensive, as it requires large sums of money to move armies and fit out ships; but we are equal to the emergency." He then asked the question, "Do you find the Cabinet warlike?" and upon being answered that the sentiment seemed to be to uphold the national honor, he repeated "The opinions of Mr. Fish are correct, and the Treasury Department is prepared to maintain these opinions."

Secretary Richardson, on being asked if he was in favor of the annexation of Cuba, said, after a significant silence: "While I do not say what I am in favor of, I do say that I will stand by Mr. Fish and whatever the State Department does. I believe the Secretary of State is a careful, cautious, and judicious man, and that he will not get us into any embarrassments. That is my decided opinion. I have not given much attention to the subject in its present shape. It belongs entirely to the Department of State. I assume that, if we had war with Spain, it would result in the annexation of Cuba."

The Secretary was then asked if the acquisition of that island would not materially disarrange our tariff system, to which he replied: "At first, of course, it would upset everything, as we would lose a large sum of money the first year from the import of duties on sugar and tobacco, which we now receive; but after that our internal collections on these articles, especially on tobacco, would more than compensate for that loss."

On being asked if it would not be necessary to keep a large army of customs officers there, he answered, "Yes. It would be a great place for smuggling. It would render necessary the establishment of Custom-houses all along the coast, and as there is such an extent of coast many persons would have to be employed to guard it." The Secretary was asked if the Department knew officially of the past history of the Virginius. He replied that it did, the vessel having been twice owned by the Government. Once she belonged to the division of captured and abandoned property of the Treasury, by which she was sold, and again (in 1870) she was seized at Mobile for the debt of a defaulting Assistant Treasurer. She was then brought to the Potomac, and sold to a New York man named Paterson. Her name was then the Virgin, but upon being taken to New York her name was changed to Virginius. I believe the Virginius and the vessel which captured her, the Tornado, were both built on the Clyde, by the same builders, for blockade-runners, during the war.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

COLOSSAL FORTUNES.

Their Danger to the Republic.

Greed of Gain is the evil Genius that is subverting the public virtue. Greed of Gain is twin-sister of Greed of Power. The founders of our government won the plaudits of Christendom by so restraining the accumulation of power, not only in individuals, but also in the co-ordinate branches of Government, that it was thought impossible to endanger our liberties. If their descendants can curb the Greed of Gain to a similar extent, then indeed they may be thought worthy the respect of mankind.

I propose to indicate the policy that will inaugurate a new era; the principle of which is clearly stated in the Declaration of Independence; contained in the preamble to the Federal Constitution, and in one case, at least, legislated upon by Congress.

The principle referred to in the Declaration is that "*all men* are created *equal*;" and contained in the preamble to the Constitution is the statement that the *people* ordained it, among other purposes, "to promote the *general welfare*," and legislated upon by Congress during the rebellion by taxing incomes on bonds over a certain amount twice as much as when under that amount.

The policy proposed to be established, is to substitute for our present system an ascending scale of taxation. To illustrate—for of course these figures only, perhaps, approximate the amount needed: Tax all amounts, on $1,000 or less, one-quarter of one per cent on the dollar; $1,000 up to $5,000, one-half of one per cent; $5,000 up to $10,000, three-fourths per cent; $10,000 up $15,000, one per cent; $25,000 up to $50,000, two per cent; $100,000 up $200,000, three per cent; $200,000 up to $500,000, four per cent; $500,000 up to $1,000,000, five per cent; and on all amounts over a million, a rate that will amount to a prohibition of a larger aggregate of wealth.

If wealth were limited to this figure it would destroy colossal monopolies and at least circumvent rings of such magnitude, as at present, prevent our government from discharging the high obligation of redeeming in gold the currency it was required to issue, from the exigencies of war. Vanderbilt, Stewart and Astor, each possessing a fortune of over $50,000,000, by "pooling" as the phrase is, could so rush the currency upon the government as to exhaust the gold: whereas, by the legitimate course of business, there is ample on hand to meet the requirements of commerce and maintain the credit of the government. This is stated as only one instance in which colossal fortunes may be used to the detriment of the "general welfare"—subserving no good purpose to any one—not even to those who make money by it; for already they have become so one-sided by their long training that an insane thirst of gold is only strengthening the disease which so warps their manhood.

In levying tax upon this principle of an ascending scale in an accelerated ratio upon the increase of property, it is probable that it should be laid upon a valuation of the tax-payer's aggregated wealth, instead of any specific property; thus allowing a fair field for the use of a persons energy, skill, genius, profession, or calling, or the management of his property; and confine the tax exclusively to aggregated wealth; unless it would conduce to the general welfare to tax imported luxuries, injurious domestic productions, and possibly a minimum tax upon a limited amount of realty to localize a certain amount.

If the reader will take the trouble to investigate this subject we believe he will find that instead of interfering with any right, or destroying any obligation by the government to the individual, it will conform to the highest notion of duty to the country, the wisest statesmanship, the surest policy, and the most dexterous partizanship.

With these views thus put forth—in the hope of inaugurating a new and better era, than we have ever yet had, the writer invites comment and criticism.

EQUALITAS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington.

The Postmaster General will shortly issue an order reducing the registration fee for domestic letters and packages to eight cents.

The Postmaster General has finished his report. As heretofore, he gives an elaborate statement of the condition and business of his department during the past year, and renews his recommendation of a Government postal telegraph. He enforces at length his views in favor of post office savings banks some time ago given to the public. He makes no recommendations of subsidies to steamship lines for carrying the mails.

Delegations of Northern and Southern Arrapahoes and Cheyennes had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington last Thursday. The Northern Indians urged their desire to be given a separate reservation in Nebraska. They agreed by their treaty with General Sherman in 1868 to cede the country north of the Platte, and go with the Southern division of their tribe upon a reservation in the Indian Territory, but now assert that they did not so understand the matter.

Political.

The resolution of censure passed on Senator Sumner by the Massachusetts Legislature is likely to be rescinded during the coming session of that body.

At the session of the Commission on the Constitution of New Jersey yesterday the proposition to amend so as to restrict the Legislature from exempting any property from taxation except burial grounds not owned by stock companies was adopted. Several attempts to exempt church and educational property were lost. A proposition in reference to future amendments was lost. The whole matter is to printed. The commission has concluded its work, and has adjourned until the fourth Tuesday in December for a final revision.

The returns of the recent election in New York show that, for Secretary of State, the leading office on the ticket, Willers, Democrat, has received 7,968 majority over Thayer, Republican. One Republican is elected, Hopkins, the candidate for Controller, who had the benefit of the Liberal Republican nomination, and gets 4,446 majority. The returns look very much as if the Liberal Republicans, although a small party, really held the balance of power at the recent New York election. The vote was a very light one, showing the absence of any very great popular interest.

Personal.

Harriet Beecher Stowe failed to draw an audience recently, at Lawrence, Mass.

Rev. Miss Chapin, of Iowa City, has accepted a tutorship in an eastern college, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

Thirteen hundred dollars is the sum which Cyrus Pritham of Freeport, Me., must pay for promising to marry Miss Anna J. Patterson, and afterward refusing to do the same though often requested. This makes Miss Anna comparatively a capitalist; for before squeezing this cash out of Cyrus she was a servant in the Freeport Almshouse, of which retreat Cyrus will propably become an inmate unless he stops indulging in luxuries.

Money and Business.

Oil is down to fifty cents a barrel at the wells in Butler county.

The National Trust Company, of Pittsburg, suspended Tuesday. It is announced that the suspension is but temporary, and that all the liabilities will be paid.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* contradicts the statement that ten thousand men have been thrown out of employment in that city, intimating that the actual number is greatly less.

Rodenfels, Seymour & Co., extensive flour mill operators, made an assignment of their estate late last Monday. The assets are estimated at from $65,000 to $70,000: the liabilities are not known.

The Sheriff of Kingston, New York, levied on the entire rolling-stock and office furniture of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company to satisfy three judgments against it amounting to $115,000.

The American State Company, of Slatington, Lehigh county, failed on the 7th instant., its liabilities amounting to at least $100,000. The banks in Bethlehem and Easton are the principal creditors. A number of the directors, all residents of Bethlehem, were compelled to make assignments.

Another petition in bankruptcy against Jay Cooke & Co. was filed before Judge Cadwalader yesterday by William B. Collins and Charles H. Downing, counsel for Samuel Whittel, for a debt of $7,000, deposited on the 16th of July last. Cooke stated to a creditor yesterday that as soon as Congress meets the bankrupt law will be modified in very important particulars.

The mills of Cohoes, N. Y., were expected to resume operations Monday, but did not do so, and it is said that they will remain closed until there is a decided improvement in the market. "The ruinous rates at which goods are offered," say the proprietors, "make it impossible to produce them except at a sacrifice which would lead to bankruptcy."

The mills of the Troy Hosiery Manufacturing Company, at Troy, N. Y., have closed, the operators refusing to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages. Their stoppage throws 125 persons out of employment. The Sand Lake mills, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., are running at 25 per cent. reduction, and Farman's mills in Troy at a reduction of 15 per cent. The puddlers at the Corning Iron Works have accepted $4.80 per ton—a reduction of 20 per cent.—and the laborers $1.37 per day instead of $1.50.

Messrs. Maris & Smith, Bankers and Brokers, No. 18 South Third Street, Philadelphia, furnish us the following report of prices at 3 P. M., on Nov. 18, 1873:

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Gold closed	109⅜
N. Y. Central R. R.	86⅞
N. Y. and Erie Railway	40½
Lake Shore and Michigan So.	86½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	
N. W. Com.	39
" Pref.	61¼
Rock Island	87½
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	27⅜
Western Union Union Telegraph	67⅞
St. Paul Com.	28⅞
" Pref.	52¼
Adams Express Co.	80⅞
Toledo and Wabash R. R.	
Ohio and Mississipi R. R.	22⅞
Union Pacific R. R.	20
Panama	81

PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS, GOVERNMENT.

New U. S. 5's of 1881,	109	109⅛
U. S. 6's of '81,	114⅞	114⅞
" 62, not called.	108½	
" 5's 1st call.	110	
" " 2d call.	111⅞	
" " 3d call.	112	
" " 4th call.	113	
" " '65	109½	110⅛
" " '65, new,	112⅛	
" " '67, "	113⅞	
" " '68, "	113⅞	113⅞
5's 10-40's	108	
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.	110	110⅛
Gold,	109⅞	
Silver,	103	108
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,		
Central Pacific " "		
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,		

SUB-TREASURY REPORT, NOVEMBER 18.

Gold Receipts	653,381 22
" Payments	515,722 76
" Balance	49,534,235 86
Currency Receipts	491,943 81
" Payments	251,305 10
" Balance	9,538,879 00

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations, reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 36 South Third street, November 19, 1873.

BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series,	104½	105¼
" " 3d "	107⅛	108⅛
Philadelphia City 6's,	102	102½
Allegheny Valley 7-30's,	88	89
Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883,	87	89
" " 1889,	85	89
" Mortgage, 1869,	93	95
Lehigh Valley 7's,	100½	101
North Pennsylvania 7's,	98	99
Pennsylvania & N. Y. Canal 7's,	99	100
Penna. R. R. 1st Mort.	98	99
do. general " Coup.	85	90
do. do. " Regis'd	90	92
Philadelphia and Erie 7s,	86	88
Phila. & Reading 7s,	100	101
do. Gen. Mort. 7s, Coup.	99½	100½
do. do. " Regis.	102½	104
do. New Conv. 7's,	98	100
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis 7's,	65½	66
West Chester 7's,	93	95
West Jersey 7's,		
Wilmington & Rdg. 1st M. 7's	88	90
Lehigh Nav. Gold Loan, 6's,	85½	87
STOCKS.		
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	56⅛	56⅛
Mine Hill "	50	50½
Nesquehoning Val. "	49	50
Pennsylvania "	44⅛	44⅜
Phila. & Reading "	52⅜	52⅝
Phila. & Trenton "	113	114
United Cos.'s of N. J., (C. & A.)	114½	116
Central Transportation Co.	40	41
Fifth and Sixth Streets R. R.,	52	54
Hestonville " "	19½	20
Second and Third " "	55½	56⅛

Fires.

Whipple's Cassimere Mills in Cavendish, Vt., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $110,000; insurance, $65,000.

The fire near St. John's, N. B., on Friday night, destroyed Allen's foundry and eighteen houses, making sixty families homeless. Loss, about $40,000.

A fire in Lebanon, N. H., last Thursday, destroyed the steam foundry and machine shops of the Granite Agricultural Works. Loss, $20,000, with no insurance.

Last Friday forenoon the rope and twine factory of Finley & Uehlichter, at Lambertville, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $25,000, and about eighty persons are thrown out of employment.

The woollen mills at Henderson, Ky., were burned on Monday. Loss, $20,000. White & Brailey's printing office in Buffalo, and an adjoining building, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss, 20,000.

A fire in Lawrence, Mass., last Sunday, destroyed 18 buildings, including some of the leading shoe factories of New England. 35 business firms were burnt out, and 800 men thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $175,000. Two bodies were found in the ruins, and it is believed a third person perished.

On the night of the thirteenth of November the store of Jacob W. Crouse, on the canal below Uhlerstown, in Tinicum township was together with its contents, and the adjoining stables, entirely consumed. How it originated is a matter of mystery. The house shared the same fate, the inmates, Samuel Taylor and John McIntyre, having barely time to escape with their lives. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained—but on the buildings and goods there was an insurence of $2,000 in the Line Lexington Insurence Company.

Art and Artists.

G. E. Ewing, a British sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a colossal statue of Burns for the city of Glasgow.

The monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee, now in process of construction in Virginia, will be surmounted by a reclining figure of the General enveloped in his military cloak.

Miss Anna Whitney is a fourth New England girl who is devoting herself to the study of the plastic art at Rome. Her first work was a statue of Africa, which she modelled in Boston, where it attracted a good deal of attention. Since her removal to Rome, she has been studying diligently and with good artistic results.

Harriet Hosmer, one of the American artists at Rome who reflect credit upon their country, first gained celebrity through her statue of Puck. Its originality and beauty attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales, who at once purchased a copy of it, and it has since found its way to many art galleries in the Old World and the New.

Laura Curtis Bullard says in the *Golden Age* that at one time there were no less than eight American women sculptors who had studios in Rome. Miss Emma Stebbins and Miss Vinnie Ream were two of this number, but they have both returned to this country. Other countries are also represented there among the ladies devoting themselves to sculpture, but there is not a single Italian lady among them.

Casualties.

Thomas D. Bedford, freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed Monday, while uncoupling cars, at Orange Grove Station.

In Baltimore, Monday morning, a servant girl, named Mary Lutz, attempted to kindle the kitchen fire with kerosine. The oil exploded, shattering the windows and fatally burning the girl.

A locomotive of the New York Central Railroad exploded at Albany, Monday, injuring three men, two of them severely. After exploding, it ran into another engine, and both were badly damaged.

By an explosion of sulpher in the mines near Tremont yesterday, seven men were terribly burned about the head and face, and another, John Williamson, was instantly killed. The explosion created intense excitement among the women and children, who collected around the entrance to the mines, awaiting tidings of fathers, brothers, and husbands, who were prostrated far underground beyond reach and assistance for some time.

Cairo, Illinois, was visited on Sunday night by a severe thunder storm. All the telegraph wires near the city were blown down. The same storm was very severe at Memphis and various other places, embracing a wide section of country. It prostrated all the telegraph lines around Memphis, blew down a new hotel at Raleigh Village, Tenn., and did considerable damage in Decatur, Ala. At Fairburn, Georgia, houses were unroofed, and a brick wall was blown down on a frame store, killing a man named John Bird.

Fraud and Theft.

The expert employed to examine the books of the Save Treasurer's office, at Albany, made a report to Gov. Dix, Monday. He states Phelps' "defalcation" at nearly $311,000—"and from present indications there seems to be no chance of recovering any of the stolen funds."

T. J. Brooks, late president of the Merchants National Bank, of Petersburg, Va., was brought to Richmond last Thursday, and arraigned before a U. S. commissioner on a charge of embezzling and appropriating to his own use $100,000 of the funds of the bank, with fraudulent intent. He was bailed in $15,000 to appear for a hearing on the 24th.

Crime.

Duncan T. Templeton shot and dangerously wounded his wife in New York last Saturday. Mrs. Templeton's maiden name was Ida Babcock, she is the daughter of General Babcock, the President's private Secretary. A separation took place between her husband and herself some months ago.

John M. Doyle, who lived in Easton last spring with his wife, a beautiful and accomplished lady, killed her at Montreal recently, and then ended his own life. They had been out walking, and suddenly he pushed her from his side and sent a bullet through her brain. Having accomplished his purpose he shot himself in the ear. Jealousy actuated him to the perpetration of the deed.

Abraham Bean, an aged farmer living near Middletown, Pa., was murdered on Friday evening by two colored men, who struck him in the head with a hatchet while he was cutting corn in his barn. The murderers then went to the house, but the inmates, an old man and woman, seeing them come with the hatchet, locked and barred the doors and windows, and defended themselves. The murderers finally fled. Lewis Rosenthine, one of them, was arrested in Harrisburg last Monday.

Last Wednesday night a man named Hermann Krull, alias Frederick Kohl, made a brutal attempt to murder his wife in the woods near Elizabeth, N. J. After shooting her, he cut her wrists with a razor and then set fire to her clothing and left her to burn to death, she would probably have died had not the ground been damp and her clothing heavy, and that she succeeded in smothering the flames by rolling over. Stunned by the pistol-shot wound and the gashes upon her wrists, she lay in her exposed position in the woods all night and was found by a colored man about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and by him the police authorities were notified. She was taken in charge and placed under medical treatment, but remained unconscious until Saturday morning, when she had so far recovered as to make a statement of the facts as narrated. Krull knew that his wife possessed a large amount of property in Hamburg, and it is supposed that it was his intention, if possible, to obtain possession of this. The would-be murderer is represented to be a very intelligent man of about forty years of age, and his victim a daughter of a wealthy banker of Hamburg, and about thirty-five years old.

Miscellaneous.

Altoona's new water works have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. They cost $300,000.

Count Von Moltke recently spent his seventy-fourth birthday in Berlin, in perfect health and vigor.

Another of the Stokes jurors has been arrested New York, on an indictment by the Grand Jury for bribery.

Florence Nightingale thinks whipping proper punishment for men who offer violence of any kind to women.

It has been discovered in France that the sheath of the hop-stalk is superior even to rags for making paper.

A conscience-stricken Philadelphian has sent the Treasury Department at Washington twenty-five dollars.

A gas-making apparatus by which it is stated gas may be produced at as low a rate as six cents per 1,000 feet is exhibited in England.

Samuel Adams, organist of a Methodist church in Brooklyn, dropped dead while playing the organ during services on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17, will astonish the Londoners next January with her lecture on the moral and social aspects of Mormonism.

Clarence Prentice, son of the late George D. Prentice, poet and journalist, was thrown from a buggy on Saturday night, and instantly killed.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York City, preached in Aiken's Theatre, Chicago, Sunday week, drawing the largest audience ever seen in that city on Sunday.

The victims of hay fever have doubtless ere this tried a gross of remedies. Perhaps they may have no objection to trying another which is printed in the newspapers, and which can do no harm, if it does no good. Take a saturated solution of sulphate of quinine—one part of quinine to 740 of water. Lie upon the back, and with a camel's hair brush apply the solution to the inside of the nostrils, moving the head about gently, thus making sure that the solution reaches all parts of the nostrils and is felt in the throat. Try this three times a day. A man who says he has suffered for twenty years, says also that it cured him.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "A New York firm imported 2700 gallons of cod liver oil and entered it as fish oil, under the reciprocity treaty between England and the United States. It was claimed by the Custom House officials that cod liver oil when imported was a medical preparation, subject to a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, and an additional duty of 10 per cent. under section 6 of the act of July 6, 1862, making the total duties $060 in gold. After eight years' delay the attorney for the Government consented to a discontinuance under the rulings of the judge, though another suit is threatened."

In the Bucks County poor house, they have adopted a system which works extremely well. Every tramp who receives a night's lodging is obliged to pay for it by working two hours in the morning. This is just what a respectable and right-minded tramp would be willing and even glad to do, but that sort of vagabond isn't too common in this lazy world; and we are not surprised to learn that the wanderers do not often trouble the Berks County refuge a second time.

Ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, died at Trenton Tuesday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was elected to the office of Governor five times, in 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834, and 1836. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce minister to Prussia, and served till recalled at his own request in 1857. He was a gentleman of high attainments and filled many positions of honor and trust to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and friends.

During the quarter ending September 30, there arrived at Boston 9,254 immigrants, of whom 4,550 were males and 4,704 female. Of the whole number 2,075 were under 15 years of age. 5,920 where from England, 2,727 from Ireland, 271 from Scotland, 1,054 from Nova Scotia, 470 from Germany, 318 from Sweden, and the remainder from various other countries.

Henry Koenlug, alias Krull, who is charged with attempting to murder the woman who came to this country with him, has refused all food since his arrest last Monday. The woman is recovering. One of her eyes will have to be removed by a surgical operation.

General Thomas Nelson, our late Minister to Mexico, has as his guest at his home in Terre Haute, Ind., the ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Iturbide. She will probably pass the winter in Washington.

A church near Bergen, Norway, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons, is constructed entirely of papier mache, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whoy, and white of egg.

CONSUMPTION

Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of a patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage foll ps, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated; the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These Medicines are prepared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

N. E. corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers. 92

PROSPECTUS.

1873. 1874.

Bucks County Gazette.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.

$2 a Year.

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ANECDOTES, PERSONALS, SOCIAL GOSSIP, WIT, HUMOR, etc.

No labor or expense will be spared to make the GAZETTE an indispensable visitor to the homes o every intelligent citizen of the county.

SPECIMEN COPIES of the paper forwarded free upon application.

☞ Every *Postmaster, School Teacher, Physician, Lawyer, Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer*, or other honest man or woman, is requested to act as agent for the GAZETTE.

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Address all communications,

JESSE O. THOMAS,
BRISTOL, PA.

NEW WAGON, Two Seated, for Sale by PEIRCE, BROS., Bristol, Pa. 148

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after Nov'r 2, 1873,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7.13, 7.41, 8.24, 10.01, A.M. 12.23, 4.06, and 7.26, P. M. Sundays, 8.45 P. M.

West Philadelphia Depot, at 3.27 A. M., 3.03, 5.12, 6.23, and 10.11 P. M.

For New York.

At 1.17,

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, November 20, 1873.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.30, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 5.00 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M; Arrives 10.15 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M; arrives 10.15, A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.15 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M; arrives 9.30, A. M., 6.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.30, A. M.

TULLYTOWN and MORRISVILLE, and POST OFFICES on the B. D. R. R., closes 7.15, A. M; arrives 5.00, P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 9.30, A. M; closes 10.00, A. M.

JESSE B. MEARS, P. M.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 19th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 13,	31	42	32
Friday, " 14,	24	31	30
Saturday, " 15,	28	50	38
Monday, " 17,	34	38	38
Tuesday, " 18,	35	41	38
Wednesday, " 19,	33	43	36

BRISTOL FRANKLINITE COMPANY.

Another Large Manufacturing Establishment for Bristol—Encouraging Prospect.

Within the past ten days Orville L. Grant (brother of the President) and Edwin Wilson have made several visits to Bristol with a view of securing a suitable location for putting up an extensive establishment for the manufacture of Zinc and Iron. These gentlemen represent a company of a million dollars capital, who hold a thirty years' lease upon valuable Franklinite ore lands in Sussex County, New Jersey. The eligible location of Bristol and the facilities that exist here for transportation, combined with other inducements, attracted their attention to this point.

Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the old Keystone Forge, owned by Mr. R. B. Getman. If the purchase is made the company will proceed at once with the construction of suitable buildings, and thirty stacks for the smelting of ore will be immediately erected. The company propose to expend in buildings and machinery for the works the sum of $500,000. They will employ at the outset about 200 hands and when the works are completed employment will be given to five or six hundred persons.

One thousand shares of the stock, representing $100,0,0, we understand will be offered to any of our citizens who wish to invest in this enterprise. The money subscribed is to be paid in ten per cent. instalments every thirty days, until the whole sum subscribed for is paid up. Specimens of the ore are on exhibition at the drug store of Dr. Pursell. The iron is said to be of a very superior quality and cannot be equalled in the United States.

We hope to be able to inform our readers next week that the Company have completed their arrangements.

SORTS.

WOOD street should have a lamp post between Mulberry and Market.

THE new pavement between Dorrance and Franklin streets is about completed.

THE storm last Monday evening prevented the Y. M. C. A. from holding its regular Monday night meeting.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frosty weather the carpenters and masons of Bristol are still hard at work putting up new buildings.

DURING the storm last Monday night several panels of the fence surrounding the Baptist Church property were blown down.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: When and by whom was the grain-cradle invented? Can any of our subscribers furnish the desired information?

REV. MR. BABCOCK, the State Temperance Lecturer, will preach in the Methodist Church next Sabbath morning, and in the Presbyterian church in the evening.

THE Frankford and Kensington turnpike road has been bought by the city of Philadelphia, and the gates thrown open to the public. The price was $37,500.

AT the monthly meeting of the Bristol Home Building Association, last Monday evening, six loans were sold to Dennis Callahan, at a premium of $17.50 per loan.

FRANK HARTMAN, former County Treasurer, and hotel keeper at Quakertown, was found dead in an out-house, on his premises last Saturday morning. It is supposed death was caused by apoplexy.

THE Bristol Exchange and Board of Trade will hold a meeting at the Engine House next Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. As this will be the first meeting after its organization, a full attendance is desired.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. McClaskey & Fagin, shoe manufacturers, Greene and Front streets, Trenton. These gentlemen sell as cheap as the cheapest, and great bargains can be procured both at wholesale and retail.

THE Philadelphia *Star* tells us how the price of butter is determined: It says that it is not generally known that the price of butter is regulated in the Philadelphia market by the price of cows. Thus, when good cows are worth $60 butter is charged at 60 cents per pound. If $50 then 50 cents a pound is the price. A curious way of computing the value of this article, but one in great vogue with dairymen.

ANOTHER young woman, representing that she was soliciting alms for a widow named Lyman, has been practicing upon the credulity of our citizens. She called upon Mr. Charles Wevill and produced a paper purporting to be signed by Rev. J. C. Hyde, for a sum of money. Mr. Wevill called upon Mr. Hyde, who stated that he had signed no such paper and consequently the woman must be an impostor. Our readers are cautioned to be on the lookout for her.

AND now comes the Newtown *Enterprise* with a long editorial in favor of giving somebody a good fat job. The last man that escaped from the county jail, although confined *outside* its walls, seems to have settled the matter so far as the *Enterprise* is concerned, and that paper has joined the hue and cry of a few Doylestown residents who want to have their surplus population profitably employed, for a new jail, a new court-house, and such other new things as they can get the county to pay for.

REV. DAVID C. BABCOCK, a distinguished temperance lecturer, will address the Sunday schools of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches of this borough, at the Baptist church, next Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The Sunday schools of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and their friends, will occupy the middle block of pews, reserving the wall pews and the gallery for the Baptist Sunday schools and others. No doubt the meeting will be one of great interest to all friends of temperance, for it is well known that Rev. Mr. Babcock has the happy faculty of speaking upon the subject of temperance in such a way as to entertain children, instruct older people, and please everybody. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known banker, will be married in a few months to Miss Worthington, neice of Hon. Wm. G. Belknap, Secretary of War. The wedding was to have taken place this month, but was postponed in consequence of Mr. Clews' business difficulties.

Y. M. C. A.

As per announcement the rooms of this Association were thrown open last Friday evening and quite a large audience assembled to listen to an account from Mr. Jas. M. Slack of a trip to Buenos Ayres. Below we give a short synopsis of the lecture.

Mr. Slack commenced his address by giving a short description of Lisbon where the steamer stopped to take coal. Lisbon is built on a succession of hills and is three miles in length and about a mile and a half in breadth, with a population of 300,000. The objects of interest to a stranger visiting the city is the Naval Arsenal, Exchange, Queen's Garden, Don Pedro's Square and the Fruit Market. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct through which it is conveyed from Pelas, ten miles from the city, and is supplied to the people by means of fountains placed at different points in the streets.

Their next stopping place was St. Vincent, at which place the steamer stopped to coal and to land and receive mails. On one side of the bay of St. Vincent a line of rocks extend, one of which, called Washington's Head, is a good picture of that illustrious man even to his prim shirt bosom.

Pernambuco was their next stopping place. Opposite this town a coral wall extends for nearly one hundred miles, through a break in which, vessels enter the harbor and are protected from the hardest storms.

Baha, on All Saints' Bay, created an unfavorable impression. It is built on one side of a steep hill and near the water's edge the ground being low and flat. At this place there is no carriages, their place being supplied by the Sedan chair, the keeping of which is as necessary in that country as carriages in ours.

The Bay of Rio he described as being very beautiful, comparing it to the Bay of Naples and the Golden Horn of Constantinople. It is from one to eleven miles wide, dotted with islands which are covered with palm and other trees. The streets of the city of Rio are narrow, well paved with granite and lighted with gas; the houses are two, three and four stories high, most of them built with pointed roofs. The city is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct by which it is furnished to fountains and hydrants placed at the corners of streets. The Botanical Gardens at Rio are very extensive; a stream two feet in width runs the entire length of the Gardens on either side of which is a row of palm trees 50 feet in hight and 15 to 18 inches in circumference. Rio has a population of 300,000, and her chief exports are dye woods and coffee.

Buenos Ayres, 150 miles from the ocean, on the Platte River, is about three miles in length and two and a half wide, with a population of 300,000, a large portion being Germans, French, English and Italian, with a small sprinkling of Americans. The streets are 25 feet in width, paved with granite and lighted with gas. The sidewalks are narrow—only three feet wide—and at one time posts three feet high and six inches in width were set in the ground to keep carts and other vehicles off the pavements, but after the fashion of wearing hoop skirts was introduced by the ladies there was such a cry raised against them that they were leveled off even with the ground. The air of Buenos Ayres is very pure; ice rarely is seen and grass grows the year round. The country is level and few trees are seen and these are planted by persons building houses there. The houses are built of brick, 30 to 50 feet in depth, with a garden in the rear. They are elegantly finished inside and richly and tastefully furnished. The people are sociable; the ladies wear no bonnets, but instead a large black veil as a headdress and when on the street move with a grace seldom equaled by our own women. The city has no water works and is supplied with water from the river by means of carts and barrels and cisterns filled at a stated price, payable weekly or monthly. Oranges, green peas and strawberries abound, the latter being double the size of our own. The products of the country are wools and hides, which are exported in large quantities to Europe. The making of jerked beef is largely carried on here, and the process was described at some length. Here also is seen the Century plant with a stalk 8 to 10 feet high, planted for fences. On fast days no vehicles of any kind are allowed upon the streets except the water carts and they must make their rounds very early in the morning. On Sundays they are not so particular, the people being allowed to do as much business on that day as upon any other. The churches have nothing attractive about them, but are noted for their largeness, from some of which bells are being rung constantly.

Mr. Slack was listened to with a great deal of attention by those present, and much more was said that was both interesting and instructive, at the close of which the Association tendered him a vote of thanks.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

HULMEVILLE.

HULMEVILLE, Nov. 20, '73.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The most noticeable event in our borough is the almost inconceivable improvement of having our streets lighted nightly, until a reasonable hour, when the moon refuses to give her light. To have foretold such a thing one year ago would have made one thought fit for the nearest insane asylum. But it is now an accomplished fact and one can walk out with comfort and safety on the darkest nights without that most inconvenient of companions—a lantern. Charles Bancroft has contracted to light and extinguish the lamps and will no doubt perform the duty faithfully.

J. L. Dubois, Esq., of Doylestown, entertained our burghers on Friday evening last, with a very instructive and valuable lecture on "Wills and Testaments," giving them some very important and seasonable advice upon the subject. The lecture was under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and was free to all. The Young People's Lyceum takes charge of the exercises on next Friday evening and are preparing some choice pieces for that occasion.

Bishop Stevens (Episcopal) will visit our borough next Wednesday evening and preach in Grace Church. The Bishop is a great favorite with our people.

The committee on roads have been busy patching up some bad places and very fortunately anticipated the recent heavy storm. The repairs are a great improvement and convenience.

No doubt you have seen an account of the sad accident which occurred to Jesse L. Stackhouse, Esq., as he was on his way to attend the meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at this place, by which three of his ribs were fractured. I am happy to say that he is getting along very favorably and no serious results are anticipated.

Mr. Wm. Potter, Jr., of Bensalem, died on Friday night last with the virulent fever, which seems to be raging in all sections. The old gentleman had reached sixty-two years of age, and had hardly known what sickness was. He often made the remark, "should he ever need a doctor he should die."

On Monday evening next the second meeting of the Historical and Numismatical Society will be held, and some rare and curious things are promised for exhibition. The meeting is free to all who desire to attend.

There is some effort being made to have a public meeting on behalf of the new constitution, but nothing definite has yet been decided. It is expected to be held about December 1st.

Corn husking is all the rage in this section at present, and judging from what I have seen, there is an excellent crop. G.

"The Philosophy of History in Europe" is a projected elaborate work, by Robert Flint, Professor of Moral and Political Economy, University of St. Andrews.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

WARMINSTER.

WARMINSTER, Nov. 18, 1873.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Work is being pushed forward rapidly by the contractors of the N. E. P. R. R. A number of the culverts and two fine arched bridges are nearly finished. The part of the road between the County-line and Street roads, is very near ready for the track layers. At present there are about 75 or 90 men at work on different parts of the road.

On Sunday last a Circular meeting was held in the Friends' meeting-house, near Johnsville. Elizabeth Plumer and David Newport addressed the meeting. People from near and far filled the house to its utmost capacity.

Saturday evening last Albert Kline upset a coal oil lamp in the store of E. M. Walton, at Johnsville. The oil caught fire and spread over the young man's clothes, and it would have been a serious burning affair, had not one of the men in the store taken his coat and smothered the flames. Mr. Kline was slightly burned about the arms and hands.

On Tuesday of next week the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the Neshaminy church in Warminster. Subject: "The highest style of man."

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. G. H. Nimmo, Miss Kate B. Weir was married to Mr. Harvey Yates, all parties of Warminster.

Monday night of this week we had quite a heavy snow storm; snow fell to the depth of three inches.

Mr. Edwin Lacey has commenced the building of East Lynne, in Warminster township: a fine double house with a Mansard roof.

J. B. C.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

PROSPECTVILLE.

PROSPECTVILLE, PA., Nov. 17, 1873.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Your readers are probably aware of the disastrous burning of the store and dwelling of Mr. Thomas B. Shay, of Horsham, whereby he was turned totally adrift upon the world. Under the pressure of a series of unfortunate complications, we regret to state that Mr. Shay's property is all being seized upon and sold to satisfy the demands of creditors.

The literary talent of Prospectville will have an opportunity of developing itself this winter, in the literary society about being instituted in the Hall.

The Dunkard's semi-annual love feast was celebrated two weeks ago, in the church of that denomination in Upper Dublin.

Sheriff Larzelere is being designated as the real estate agent of Horsham, so numerous are the occasions in which he is called upon to administer the law in this connection.

A young lady of this vicinity, while driving a spirited horse near North Wales railroad depot, had the misfortune to have her horse become frightened and unmanageable, overturning the wagon, and smashing a wheel.

General Louis Wagner of Philadelphia delivered a temperance lecture in this place on Wednesday evening last. Other lecturers are engaged to speak at intervals of three weeks each.

A singing class holds weekly meetings here, under the guidance of a competent and successful teacher.

Prospectville Lodge of Good Templars will meet hereafter on Thursday evenings, instead of Saturdays, as formerly.

The Teachers' Institute of Montgomery county was held in Norristown, upon the same week as that of Bucks county, though we regret with vastly different results, comparing the recorded proceedings of both meetings, and expressed sentiments of teachers of both counties. The managers of the Montgomery County Institute were singularly unfortunate in their selection of instructors and lecturers, which resulted in the dissatisfaction which was openly expressed. We hope the next Institute may not be marred with the nonsence of long-winded, prosy, pedantic and hypercritical professors, but that themes of general interest may be dwelt upon by competent and interesting instructors. MOINA.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

NEWPORTVILLE.

NEWPORTVILLE, Nov. 18th.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The usual meeting of the Literary Society was held in Union Hall on Friday, 14th inst., and was largely attended. The exercises consisted in receiving and answering questions, which were productive of a good deal of amusement and information, after which came some choice reading by Miss Magill, which was received with hearty applause. After the discussion of the question before the Society—Capital Punishment—and other literary exercises, the meeting adjourned. The question for debate next Friday is "The Expediency of Abolishing Capital Punishment;" and as many have signified their intention of joining in the debate, it is presumed there will be a lively time.

The Concert which was given by the A. M. E. Church of Bensalem, was well attended and proved quite a success. A Philadelphia Glee Club sang repeatedly, and gave great satisfaction to those present. Miss Caroline Le Count, of Philadelphia, rendered "Betsy and I Are Out," and several declamatory pieces with great effect. The people of Newportville seldom hear anything that comes so near true oratory as Miss Le Count's readings and recitations. Several persons of superior judgment in such matters, acknowledge her to be an orator of great ability, and having few superiors.

The Concert given by the Bristol Minstrel Troupe was not quite so successful. The Literary Society have infused such a literary taste among the inhabitants that would-be negro minstrels and other entertainments of that kind are at a discount here.

All of the highways in this vicinity have been put in an excellent condition by our indefatigable Supervisor, Joseph McCoy, and are calculated to remain intact all winter. Mr. McCoy has had a strong force of men, boys, horses, carts and a large scow busy for some months, and several thousand loads of gravel have been put upon the roads, and the scraper he has been using to fill up the ruts has put the roads in a condition that is highly gratifying to all interested.

A meeting will be held in the Hulmeville hall some time next week—time not yet stated—which will be addressed by the Hon. George Lear, Newlin Fell and a gentleman named Worrel, members of the Constitutional Convention. All who are in favor of the new Constitution should hear those speakers and have their views strengthened.

The farm of John Carter, in Falls township, which was sold by the Executors three weeks ago, has been sold again at an advance of $15 an acre, to Samuel Henry, which is quite an advance for these panicky times.

Paul Mitchell's farm, in Middletown township, containing about 130 acres, has been sold to Paul Townsend for $105 per acre.

Mr. C. C. Brown, of Newport, saw a person prowling about his premises, but before he could capture him he made his esbape. We would advise him to keep away from here as several are prepared to give him a sprinkling of shot upon his next appearance.

William McCuen, High Constable of Newportville, took a man to Doylestown last Thursday who had been acting very strangely in this vicinity. He forcibly entered and claimed possession of several houses. Jacob Bowman and Dr. Dingee had quite an altercation with him, they having to eject him from their premises. It is also stated that he entered Dr. Burdette's church at Eddington and tore up the carpets, broke benches, destroyed the books and did many other queer things. It is the opinion of many that he is playing the part of a wise fool in the hope of being placed somewhere for safe keeping all winter. If that is his object, in our opinion he should be committed for ten years at hard labor in the Hotel de Moyamensing.

W.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

The great Spanish war cloud passed over the Metropolis on the night of the 17th, and indignation meetings were held in Steinway and Tammany Halls. A large and demonstrative audience gathered together to listen to the speakers in order to gain any new light they might throw upon the subject of the cold blooded murder of the prisoners captured by the Spaniards, and executed at Santiago de Cuba a few days since! From the despatches we learn that the Virginius, an American vessel, or at least of American origin, bearing all the evidence of American ownership, flying the United States flag left a port in Jamaica, and, while yet upon the high seas in British waters, some distance from the Island of Cuba, was seized by the Spanish war vessel Tornado and the crew taken to Santiago de Cuba, and on the 4th inst. four of the officers were shot; and following this savage ferocity, and before the public had recovered from the shock, they perpetrated the second and greatest horror in the sacrifice of thirty-six of the crew. This was on the 7th. Upon the dawn of the 8th twelve more of the crew bit the dust, and so on, till the entire destruction (save eighteen) of the officers, soldiers and crew of the Virginius. The trials of all the prisoners have been ended, and that little band of eighteen, saved from Spanish ferocity, have been sent to the chain gang to work out a prisoner's lot. The sudden destruction of over a hundred souls has sent a shudder through all humanity of all civilized lands; and the uprising of the people of all nations is mere human sympathy in behalf of one of the greatest wrongs of our history. The present question, in which our citizens are most interested, is whether it is proper for the United States to lend a helping hand to the Cubans who are striving to throw off a burdensome and bloody Spanish yoke, and to revenge this barbarity, or remain idle lookers on of this savage warfare. Sunset Cox made quite a lengthy speech at Steinway Hall, reviewing the atrocities, and passing judgment upon the Spanish rule in American islands for many years past. He says: "The power of Spain has been for many long years dying on our continent, but as she has retreated from our hemisphere her skirts have been bedraggled and clothed in gore. The last massacre is but the horrible and damnable reiteration of thousands of other butcheries."

When will we learn that life is better life, and when all the world is kin? The penalty of taking something that we can never restore, is so heavy that the very name of murder will shudder our nerves—how much better the first! There is talk of intervention and making Cuba free and independent, probably an outlying state of our Union. Mr. Cox wound up his speech by the following argument:

"Nationalities of inferior grade must surrender to those of superior civilization and polity. Whether Spain likes it or not, whether she be a republic or a monarchy, whether ruled by a Castelar or a Charles, this irrevocable law will drive Cuba, by her position, her interests, her sufferings, and her history, to the greater and more illustrious state for protection and advancement. Under this law nations, like men, are mutable. As surely as the decay of Autumn is the herald of Spring, so surely will that island—where, but for the ravages of man, the richness of all soils and the beauty of all skies would contribute to endless production where the vernal blooms are ever fresh and the breezy deeps that surround her are fragrant with an unfading prime—join the band of the Union. In the vicissitudes of empire, and nothing is plainer than the horoscope which casts Cuba within our fraternity of States to add a golden cross to our starry ensign."

JOE JOGGS.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Richard A. Proctor's new book on "The Borderland of Science" will be published by the Lippincotts.

The San Francisco *Call* kindly refers to Mrs. Joaquin Miller as "the ex-wife of the moon-gazer of the Modocs."

The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," has just completed a new love story, entitled "My Mother and I."

The Norwegian poet, Welhaven, known as the creator of modern Norse literature, died recently at an advanced age.

Ex-President Woolsey, Dr. McCosh, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard; Prof. J. F. Hilgard, United States Coast Survey; Gen. F. A. Walker, of Yale; Prof. William B. Carpenter, LL. D., F. R. S., London; Thomas Hughes, London, and Dr. Franz Von Holtzendorf are the contributors to the first number of the *International Review*.

Mr. James T. Field, in his new lecture on "Fiction and Its Authors," says that Dickens told him that when he was writing "Martin Chuzzlewit," Mrs. Gamp kept him in such paroxysms of laughter by whispering to him in the most inopportune places, sometimes even in church—that he was compelled to fight her off by main force when he did not want her company, and threatened to have nothing more to do with her unless she could behave better and come only when she was called.

A second profusely illustrated article on Louisiana opens *Scribner's* for December. In the same number is a "popular science" paper on "Savage Man," with striking illustrations: an interesting sketch, with portrait of Proctor, the celebrated young English astronomer now in this country, by John Fraser; Froude's second paper on an English Abbey, in which the Wat Tyler insurrection is touched upon; a timely and able discussion, by Prof. Atwater, of Princeton, of the Specie Payment question; "Black Rock," a story; a poem by Bret Harte, entitled Luke (in the Colorado Park—1873); an explanation of "Carlism in Spain," by J. W. Preston; and continuations of Miss Trafton's story, "Katherine Earle," and Mrs. Davis's "Earthen Pitchers." Dr. Holland, in Topics of the Time, discusses "Some Religious Newspapers," "Provision for Wives and Children," "The American Gentleman of Leisure," and "How Much has been Gained" toward Christian Union. In "The Old Cabinet" there is "The House on the Corner," "The Commonplace," "The Invisible Hinge," and "Something Better than Truth." In Home and Society, Culture and Progress, Nature and Science, and Etchings a great many subjects are briefly treated.

The second number of Scribner's new magazine for the young is as bright and as full of good things as the first issue—in fact, it contains more matter and pictures, for it has eight additional pages. There are forty-four pictures this month, and they include drawings by Moran (who contributes a very effective frontespiece), Stephens, Sheppard, Beard, and other American artists. There are six funny pictures of learned cats, and the article which describes them is as lively as the cats. A curious picture of a giant examining a man through a microscope: one of a sailor dancing with white bears; and another of a courageous youth riding a whale into port, will excite the curiosity of every real boy and girl. Celia Thaxter has a seasonable poem, "Jack Frost;" Mrs. R. H. Davis contributes one of her first-class stories, "Naylor o' the Bowl;" and there are several short stories, one of which—"The Water Dolly," by Sarah O. Jewett—is as sea-breezy as the coast it tells about. "The Giant Watabore" is a capital hit at certain follies, and will be appreciated by the older readers of the magazine, who will also enjoy Donald G. Mitchell's story of "How a Tinker Wrote a Novel." The serial, "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton, promises plenty of lively adventure. At the conclusion of the instalment in this number, the hero is left at night behind a "turkey-blind" in the depths of a Virginia forest, and something—we should like to know what—is just about to happen. The French story, for young translaters, is very amusing. It is as good as a story as it is as a lesson. "The Yellow Cottage" is an exquisite little poem by Marian Douglass. The dreams of girlhood are seldom more delicately told than in these verses. C. C. Haskins offers some excellent and humane propositions regarding the relations of boys and birds; and "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," who is fast becoming a general favorite, has a fund of lively and useful matter to talk about. The page for little folks is very good this month, and "The Riddle Box" is crammed with good things.

THAT NEW JAIL!

The latest dodge towards manufacturing opinion in favor of a new jail at Doylestown, is for some of the citizens to form a self-constituted Vigilance Committee, whose duty it is to search through the town, hunt up vagrants and gather them in. After some effort last Saturday night, they managed to fill some of the jail cells. The Christian charity of these young men is only exceeded by their zeal in furnishing evidence that a new jail is needed. The Doylestown correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* puts it in this shape:

The appearance of the Doylestown jail on Saturday evening was a disgusting sight. About eleven o'clock in the evening drunken men were lying around in different parts of the town. No constable was to be found, and a number of young men, fearing that they would freeze to death during the night, formed a Vigilance Committee and conveyed them to jail. A wheelbarrow was procured and one man picked up on Main street. Reaching the jail the sheriff led the way to the right corridor of the prison. Here a cell door was unlocked, and the stench that issued forth was sickening. In this small cell were eleven of these outcasts, all stretched out on the floor around a hot fire. The drunken man referred to was carried into this apartment. Afterwards another victim was conveyed from Broad street upon the wheelbarrow, and placed in the same cell. Other cells in the jail were in as crowded a condition. But yet the Christian spirit of the county thinks that the jail facilities are sufficient.

Although we equally regret to learn that there are so many drunkards about our little county-seat, and admire the Christian philanthropy of the young men that found them shelter from the cold, chilling blasts of November, we are in candor compelled to reject the evidence the *Press* correspondent offers as conclusive that a new jail building is needed. Drunken men lying around Doylestown, or the mysterious disappearance of the Constable when he was needed, or the filthy condition of the cells, or the crowding of all the vagabonds and paupers that can be obtained into one or two cells, are very lamentable facts, and reflect no credit on the borough, but they do not furnish and cannot be tortured into evidence that the present building is not amply sufficient for the purposes for which it was built and should be used. As, when James Buchanan, a prisoner, saw fit to walk away from a wood-pile, where he was set at work by the sheriff, and could not afterwards be found, the Doylestown papers and others interested, cried out, "Another Convict Escaped! Give us a new Jail," so this squib in the *Press* will undoubtedly be enlarged upon by the local papers at Doylestown, and the clamor will continue as long as food of a similar character can be manufactured for it to live upon.

[Communicated.]

SAVE THE TREE.

"Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

These lines, so familiar to all, express the feelings of many, if not most of the inhabitants of Bristol who have been so long accustomed to admire that noble tree standing in front of Mr. Brown's dwelling house on Pond street.

We see by the report of Council last week, that the petition for the protection of that tree, offered by Mr. Brown, was laid on the table. We could not but think that that worthy body in their desire to carry out the orders which they laid down, must have neglected to give the matter due consideration.

We think trees should be spared whenever it can be done without too great a sacrifice of uniformity in our streets. This tree can offer stronger reasons why it should be spared than any other in our town. It not only shelters the house from the gaze of the public that gather around the depot, but is also a protection from the sparks of the engines so frequently passing. As there are noble exceptions to every rule, we truly hope the Council will reconsider this order and rescind it. With due respect to the Council we offer these thoughts.

WATERS' PARLOR ORGANS.

The name of Horace Waters has become famous as the inventor and manufacturer of the finest parlor organs now in use, and rendered popular and agreeable by their elasticity of touch, their smooth, full and rich tone, which is evenly sustained and free from the spasmodic jumping noticeable in most cabinet organs, and by a vast number of improvements which have enhanced their value as musical instruments, and their elegance as parlor ornaments, and made them the most acceptable instruments that have found their way so generally into the parlors of the best families throughout the country. None who have seen the Waters' organs, whether the "Eureka" or Concerto, can form a conception of their beauty and finish, the purity of their voicing, their extreme delicacy and quickness of touch, rich, full, and truly organ-like tone, and general elegance and excellence either as a source of musical or decorative entertainment. It ought not to be surprising that these organs should have such a phenomical popularity. The best mechanical talent in the United States is employed in their construction, and everything that artistic skill, taste, and long experience can suggest, is employed to make them both musically and mechanically unrivaled. They are made of the best materials, are inspected with great care and discrimination before they are received into the stock for public examination, and have been so well esteemed by the examining committees at the various institutes and fairs where they have been exhibited, as to elicit the repeated distinction of gold and silver medals, awarded for their true value as really trustworthy and elegant instruments, and as successful competitors for public approval with any and all the various organs that have been or are in the market.

On a former occasion allusion was made in flattering terms to Waters' different styles of organs, and an unqualified approval was then expressed in the strongest terms. Since then nothing has occurred to induce a modification of that decision; but, on the contrary, everything has contributed to confirm and sanction it. The number of patent improvements which have been added to this valuable instrument have given it a notable celebrity. Its patent dulcimen stop, reducing the tone, and rendering soft and expressive music with beautiful effect; the patent vox celeste, a charming solo stop of pure, clear, celestial quality of tone; its patent improved vox humana tremolo, the most beautiful stop ever introduced into a reed instrument; its patent improved octave coupler, and its patent manual sub-bass, patent automatic knee swell, and a host of other improvements, calculated to give sweetness, power, delicacy, and softness to the tone, and beauty, elegance, and convenience to the general structure of the instruments, by such important expedients as patent book-closets and swinging lamp brackets, unite to impart to it a style, tone and grace which are so different from like instruments produced from rival factories, and admitted to be inferior to those bearing the name of Horace Waters.—*N. Y. Weekly News.*

Samuel Bowles has declined the citizens' nomination for Mayor of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Bowles is proprietor of the Springfield Republican.

SENATOR SUMNER'S VIEWS.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, on Wednesday morning, published the following letter from Senator Sumner, which was to have been read at the Cuban Indignation meeting on Monday night:

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—It is not in my power to be with you at your meeting to ask for justice in Cuba. Allow me to add that, longing for immediate emancipation in this neighboring island, where slavery still shows its infamous front, and always insisting that delay is contrary to justice, I do not think it is practicable at this moment on existing evidence to determine all our duties in the recent cases where civilization has received a shock.

It is very easy to see that no indignation at that dreadful butchery inconsistent with the spirit of the age, but unhappily aroused by an illicit filibustering expedition from our own shores kindred to that of the Alabama, for which England has been fully condemned in damages, can make us forget that we are dealing with the Spanish nation, struggling under terrible difficulties to become a sister republic, and therefore deserving from us perfect forbearance and candor. Nor can we forget the noble President whose eloquent voice, pleading for humanity and invoking our example, has so often charmed the world. The Spanish Republic and Emilio Castelar do not deserve the menace of war from the United States. If watchwords are needed now, let them be "immediate emancipation and justice in Cuba, success to the Spanish Republic, honor and gratitude to Emilio Castelar, and peace between our two nations." Bearing these in mind, there will be no occasion for the belligerent preparations of the last few days, adding to our present burden the expenditure of millions of dollars, and creating a war fever to interfere with the general health of the political body. I am, &c.,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Mrs. Joseph Selleck, a widow owning and occupying alone a small place in New Canaan, Conn., was brutally murdered Wednesday morning with an ax. Her clothing was then saturated with kerosene and her body nearly consumed, and the house was on fire when the tragedy was discovered. The ax with blood and hair and an empty kerosene can were found in the room, with a large pool of blood on the floor. A small rocking-chair was upset and partly consumed. A hole had been burned through the floor, through which the charred remains of the body had fallen into the cellar. The skull showed two cuts with the ax. No suspicion so far rests on any one, and no motive can be imagined except plunder. The house had been ransacked.

A young man, named Jackson King, who lived down in Frankford, was arrested at two o'clock on the morning of last Wednesday, in Philadelphia, with a horse and wagon in his possession, which it was supposed he had stolen. An officer questioned him as to his business, and not being satisfied with his answers, took him in charge. It was afterwards ascertained that the team had been stolen from William Fretz, a farmer, who lives in this county, while he was stopping at the Seven Stars Hotel. The prisoner, on the oath of the officer and the owner of the property, was held for trial.

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have advertised for proposals to excavate a tunnel 4,000 feet long through King's Mountain, Lincoln County, Ky., on the line of the Burnside military route. The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company have offered the trustees the use of their bridge across the Ohio, and the proposition is under consideration.

An agreement is in course of preparation by the California and Texas Railway Construction Company by which the creditors secured them an extension of time. It is stated that the claims will undoubtedly be paid in full, and such is the general impression of all the creditors. They have examined the agreement, and consider the proposed terms liberal. The rumor that the Girard National Bank held large amounts of the company's paper is without foundation.

A mass meeting in favor of freeing Cuba was held in Baltimore last night. Maryland Institute in which it was held, was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Colonel E. M. Yerger presided. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Virginius butchery, demanding the surrender of the Virginius, and occupation of Cuba until reparation is made, and also demanding the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

Prince Lucien Murat, during his residence in New Jersey, acquired a great and somewhat unenviable reputation as a horse-jockey. It was said he would start off for a journey upon the back of a sorry Rosinante, and return, after an absence of several weeks, driving a stylish pair of horses before an elegant carriage, the whole being the result of a series of successful swaps.

The Berks County Railroad will be completed from Reading to Birdsboro in four weeks.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—SMITH.—In Bristol, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Francis E. Church, Mr. Jacob H. Young and Miss Ella Smith, all of Bristol.

CARR—BUCK.—In Bristol, on the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. John P. Carr and Annie E. Buck, all of Bristol.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in BRISTOL Post-Office, Thursday morning, Nov. 20:

Mrs. Annie E. Baines, Mrs. Sarah Boice, Mrs. A. Cox, Clementina Dillon, Mary Dugan, Chas. Fitzgerald, Lizzie Headley, Dr. George Irvien, William J. Leary, Edward McDermott, James McLaughlin, John McOwen, George Neiser, Rena Nelson, Lydia Perry, Harry Smith, Elizabeth Stackhouse, Christian Smith, Elizabeth Vanscoter, Mary Y. Winder, Annie E. Wright, Louisa Wright.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

When some sad misfortune shall come
To shatter your prospects so fair,
Be your motto "nil desperandum,"
Fight bravely, and "never despair."

Tho' times are now hard with us all,
We gladly our profits will share;
Sell Clothing so cheap at TOWER HALL,
That our patrons need "never despair."

Buy your Clothing now. Prices cannot be lower; ours are the lowest to be found. Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street, half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Philadelphia. 160

EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT.

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It cures Old Sores.
It cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
It cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
It cures Pimples on the Face.
It cures Scurvy Sores.
It cures Cancerous Ulcers.
It cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
It cures Glandular Swellings.
It clears the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

As this medicine is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, it can never be used amiss.

UNIVERSITY MEDICINES,
238 North Ninth St., Philadelphia.
21 J. C. HARROLD.

Bristol Exchange & Board of Trade.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bristol Exchange and Board of Trade will hold a Meeting at the ENGINE HOUSE on TUESDAY EVENING, November 25th, 1873, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Secretary.

163

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS made from life or, old Daguerreotypes at **Bostwick's Gallery.** 137

"Take Warning."

MECHANICS, BUSINESS MEN, and the PUBLIC generally, should take warning from the example of our unfortunate townsman, David Mandle, who met with a serious accident by falling from one of the new Buildings now being put up on Washington street. If he had expended the small sum of $30, he would now have been entitled to receive from the TRAVELERS' ASSURANCE CO., Hartford, a weekly sum of $15, for the time he will be unable to work, if it should not exceed 26 weeks.

YOUNG & DOWNING, 46 Mill St., are the Agents for this Company. Call and insure at once. 151

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

New York Division.

On and after Sunday, Nov'r 2nd, trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Train	Time	West Philad'a	Germantown Junc.	Kensington	Frankford Junc.	Bridesburg	Wissonoming	Tacony	Holmesburg Junc.	Pennypack	Torresdale	Andalusia	Cornwell's	Eddington	Schenck's	Bristol	Tullytown	Penn's Valley	Morrisville	Trenton	New York
13 ‖	A.M.	12 00	†12.20		12.30	†12.34		†12.40	†12 45		†12.53		†12.58	†1.03	†1.07	1.15	†1.29		†1.46	2.00	5.17
14 ‖	A.M.	2.40	†2.54																	3.53	6.00
21 ‖	A.M.	2.50	†3.09																	4.13	6.35
6 ‖	A.M.	3.10	†3.28																	4.30	6.45
62	A.M.			6.10	6.32	6.36		7.00	7.01												
54	A.M.			6.56					7.14		†7.20		7.25	†7.29	†7.33	7.40	†7.49		†7.59	8.05	
8	A.M.	7.15	7.29																	8.17	10.10
12 ‖	A.M.	8.30	8.47						9.03			†9.14			9.24	†9.31			†9.40	9.50	11.50
4 ‖	A.M.	9.30	9.44													†10.15			10.36	10.50	12.30
58	A.M.			10.15	10.27	10.32		10.37	10.41		10.46	10.54	10.58	11.03	11.09	11.18			11.31	11.40	
20	A.M.	11.00	11.14													11.47			P.M.	12.10	2.10
60	P.M.			12.00	12.15	12.20		12.23	12.30												
22	P.M.	1.30	1.46													2.27				2.53	6.10
63	P.M.			2.20	2.42	2.46		2.50	2.55		2.58	3.04	3.07	3.11	3.18	3.25			3.38	3.47	
24	P.M.	3.00	3 14																	4.06	6 00
64	P.M.			3.40	†3.52	†3.56		†4.00	†4.03		†4 09	†4.14	†4.17	†4.20	†4.26	†4.35			†4.44	4.50	
2	P.M.	4.20	4.34																	5.36	7.30
68	P.M.			4 45	4.57	5.01		5.06	5.08												
66	P.M.			5 00					5.21		5.26		5.36	5.40	5.45	5.53	6.02		6 13	6.20	
70	P.M.			5.30					5.51				5.56		6.01	6.06	6.15		6.25	6.30	
28	P.M.	5.30	5.44													6.20				6 45	8.39
72	P.M.			6.30	6.42	6.45		6.52	6.56		7.04	7.11	7.17	7.23	7.27	7.35			7.45	7.52	
30 ‖	P.M.	7.00	7.18																	8.21	10 22
34	P.M.			7.26	7.37	7.42		7.46	7.50												

SOUTHWARD.

Train	Time	New York	Trenton	Morrisville	Penn's Valley	Tullytown	Bristol	Schenck's	Eddington	Cornwell's	Andalusia	Torresdale	Pennypack	Holmesburg Junc.	Tacony	Wissonoming	Bridesburg	Frankford Junc.	Kensington	Germantown Junc.	West Philadelphia
51	A.M.													6.05	6 09		6.13	6.18	6.30		
27 ‖	A.M.	3.53																			6.52
53	A.M.		6 40	6.49	†7.07	†7.13	†7.19	†7.23	†7.27			7.34		7.41	7.45		7.49	7.54	8.05		
55	A.M.		7.15	7.23	7.33	7.41	7.48	7.50		7 54		†7.58		8.03					8.22		
57	A.M.													8.20	8.24		8.28	8.33	8.45		
61	A.M.		8.00	†8.07	†8.10	8.17	8.30	†8.33	†8.36			†8 42		†8.48	†8.51		†8.56	†9 01	9.15		
67	A.M.		9.40	†9.47		†9.56	†10.01	†10 10	†10.13	†10.16		†10.22		10.28	†10.31		†10 36	†10.41	10.55		
15	A.M.	8.35	10.52				†11.15													11.57	12.15
1	A.M.	9.25	11.30				†11.54													12.28	12.45
69	P.M.		12.00	12.09		12.20	12.28	12.32	12.37	12.40		12.47		12.55	12.59		1.03	1.07	1.18		
71	P.M.													2.20	2.24		2.28	2.33	2.45		
17	P.M.	12.23	2.40				3.03													3 42	4.00
73	P.M.		3.40	3.5?	†3.57	4.06	†4.11	†4.14	†4.17			†4.25		†4.29	†4.32		†4.37	†4.42	4.55		
33	P.M.	2.35	4.50				5.12													5 45	6.00
75	P.M.													5.56	6 00		6.04	6 08	6.20		
9	P.M.	3.35	6.00				6.23							6.42						6.50	7.16
19	P.M.	4 55	6.43																	7.39	7.56
7 ‖	P.M.	4.55	6.53																	†7.49	8.15
31	P.M.		7.00	7.07	7.18	7.26	7.31	7.34	7.37			7.42		7.46	7.50		7.54	7.57	8.10		
21 ‖	P.M.	6 05	8.23	Will run to West Philadelphia on Sundays, arriving at 9.42 p. m.																	
11	P.M.	6.55	9.04																	10.20	
36 ‖	P.M.	7.25	9.48	†9.55		†10.05	10.14	†10.21		†10.27		†10.32		†10 38	†10 41			†10.50		11 02	11.25
3 ‖	P.M.	8.25	10.29																	11 29	11.45
23 ‖	P.M.	8.55	11.15																	†12.22	12.45
35	P.M.	11.55	3.00	†3 07		†3.19	†3.27			†3.39				†3.53				†4.05		4.18	4.38

Piersons, Cold Spring, Penn Valley, Wheat Sheaf, Borles, Pennypack, Andalusia, and Wissonoming are considered Flag Stations, at which trains No. 53, 61, 67, 69, 31, 73, 58, 62, 66, and 72, will stop on signal, or by informing the Conductor.

†—indicates that trains do not stop except on signal or notification to the conductor.

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F. W. JACKSON, Gen Sup't U.R.R. of N. J. Div
76

J. H. BOSTWICK Makes the Celebrated **CAMEO Photograph.** None better. 136

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ALL KINDS OF

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DRESS GOODS,

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GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Complete assortment **Ribbons**, all widths and shades.

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Agent for HORACE WATERS & SONS' PIANOS AND ORGANS,

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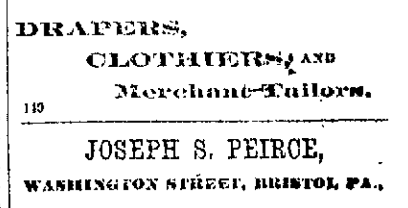
J. MERRICK BROWN,
47 Mill St., 2d door below Wood St.,
65 **BRISTOL, PA.**



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10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

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119

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

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DEALER IN

COAL,

WOOD,

LIME,

SAND,

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EXCELSIOR FUR EMPORIUM.

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Fancy Furs of Every Description.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Would respectfully invite the reader to call and examine our large stock of Furs. Selling at lowest cash prices. No misrepresentation to effect sales. Furs altered and repaired.

Remember the Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

144

TWO SEATED WAGON, Entirely new, for sale. Apply to

147 **PEIRCE BROS., Bristol, Pa.**

FARMERS and Others

who intend making

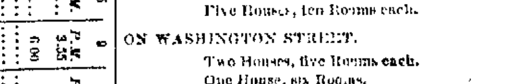
PUBLIC SALES,

would save time and money by calling on

C. S. VANDEGRIFT, Jr.,

Eddington, Bucks County, Pa.,

131 Agent for the Sale of Property of all kinds.



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Five Houses, ten Rooms each.

ON WASHINGTON STREET.

Two Houses, five Rooms each.
One House, six Rooms.
Three Houses, seven Rooms each.

All the above occupied by good tenants.

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ON DORRANCE STREET,

ON LAFAYETTE STREET, AND

ON JEFFERSON AVENUE.

HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT,

to suit purchasers.

142 **PEIRCE BROS.**

Col. Wood's Museum.

SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES'

COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, and every evening till further notice,

THE GRAND DUCHESS.

SATURDAY, SECOND OATES MATINEE.

Monday and Tuesday Afternoons,

LADIES BEWARE

AND

Naval Engagements.

Other afternoons except Saturday,

A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,

and

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

THE FAIRY SISTERS ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING. 153

JOHN H. BOSTWICK Sells **Looking-Glasses** ranging in price from 12½ cts. to $15.00. Look in the Picture Gallery, and see them. 134

Dividend Notice.

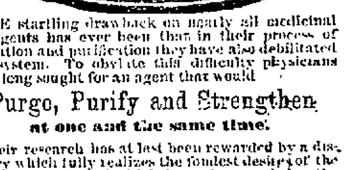
FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY, Bristol, Pa., Nov. 4th, 1873.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of eight per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand, clear of taxes.

C. T. IREDELL, Cashier.

152

CHROMOS. For sale at BOSTWICK'S PICTURE GALLERY. Will sell at cost for six weeks.—Oct. 21st. 135



THE startling drawback on nearly all medicinal agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have also debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for an agent that would

Purge, Purify and Strengthen

at one and the same time.

Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which fully realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. This important desideratum is

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which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and but produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

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60

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"A SOWER WENT FORTH TO SOW."

I.

A sower went forth to sow;
His eyes were wild with woe;
He crushed the flowers beneath his feet,
Nor felt the perfume warm and sweet,
That prayed for pity everywhere.
He came to a field that was harried
By iron, and to Heaven laid bare.
He shook the seed that he carried
O'er that brown and bladeless place.
He shook it as God shakes hail
Over a doomed land,
When lightnings interlace
The sky and the earth, and his hand
Of love is a thunder-flail.
Thus did that sower sow;
His seed was human blood,
And tears of women and men.
And I, who near him stood,
Said: When the crop comes, then
There will be sobbing and sighing,
And souls to hell-fire flying,
And a woe that is worse than woe.

II.

It was an autumn day
When next I went that way.
And what, think you, did I see?
What was it that I heard?
The song of a sweet-voiced bird?
Nay—but the song of many,
Through-filled with praising prayer!
Of all those voices not any
Was sad of memory.
And a sea of sunlight flowed,
And a golden harvest glowed!
On my face I fell down there;
I hid my weeping eyes,
I said: O Lord, Thou art wise!
And I thank thee again and again,
For the sower whose name is Pain.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

PREPARING THE SOIL FOR CROPS.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Sub-soiling.

In our last article we gave some reasons for underdraining as a preparation necessary for the successful cultivation of crops; this, however, is not all that is necessary. After underdraining sub-soiling is in order. Some soils are naturally sandy and porous; such soils rather rarely are underlaid by a firm sub-soil. Where one is underlaid by an imperious and firm sub-soil, no matter what the surface soil is; is one requiring underdraining; and although as previously stated, the effect of the action of the air is to break up the sub-soil to a certain degree, but hardly sufficient to answer all the requirements of good tillage.

All soils are composed of the same mineral elements that compose the rock or solid portions of the earth, and such animal and vegetable substances as are naturally added. Then, when these latter substances are absent, the only superiority that a natural soil has over the rock, is, that in one case, the elements are agglomerated, and in the other disintegrated.

Now it has been found, that the availability of a soil depends upon its fineness, or the divisibility of its particles, for the reason that every plant sends forth its roots in search of sustenance; and this is obtained by means of minute rootlets or spongioles, and these become much more extensive as the soil becomes more pulverized. The reason of this is plain; for if the elements of fertility are in a mass that is so compact as to be impenetrable to the roots, they might as well be in the shape of rock, for, in either case, they are equally unavailable. This is one reason why thorough tillage increases the amount of a crop; but, as a general rule, sub-soils become more or less compacted; they become firm, and even imporous to water, which gives occasion for underdraining. As soon as this is accomplished, the water line is removed much farther beneath the surface, but leaves the soil beneath of such a texture as to resist almost wholly the efforts of the roots to penetrate it. It is believed that there are valuable ingredients of plant composition locked up here, which ought to be liberated; then the question arises, "how is this to be done?" The answer is contained in the simple word—*Sub-soil*. What is sub-soiling, and what is its object? It is the breaking up of that portion of the earth's crust, to a certain depth, that is situated directly beneath the ordinarily cultivated soil; its object is to open it more thoroughly for the introduction of the atmosphere, whereby it may be still further affected, and finally reduced. There are more advantages than one gained by this course. In every instance where a plant or crop of any kind is cultivated, and the crop taken off, the root that remains goes to add so much fertility to the soil, but if the feeding ground is greatly extended, then the roots are greatly increased, and hence the soil improved in that proportion. Sub-soiling may be performed by following the ordinary plow, with a sub-soil plow; and here is where very many make no distinction between deep plowing and sub-soil plowing. In ordinary plowing the object is to turn the furrow and pulverize as much as possible, while sub-soil plowing is intended to loosen up the sub-soil to any given depth without removing the soil. It is not often advisable to plow any considerable depth into a sub-soil turning it on top of the furrow, but if an ordinary furrow is turned to a suitable depth, the roots can penetrate and yet the soil be in its proper place. A good implement for this purpose is a kind of plow often used on railroads in construction, which would cut some twenty or twenty-four inches, lifting and loosening the soil most beautifully; whatever course is pursued, or implement used, it will be found to be a good investment to thoroughly pulverize the sub-soil.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE CABBAGE TRIBE.

There are several distinct species the cabbage tribe, and also a number of varieties. Under the class of "Early cabbage" there are a dozen varieties. Early York is earliest—the others succeed it rapidly. Of "Late cabbage" there are a dozen named varieties, of which, the Drumhead and Oxheart are considered the best. Brussels sprouts produce small cabbage heads upon the stems in great number; they are very sweet and tender. Borecole (also called Scotch kale and German greens,) forms its leaves into a loose head, very curly, and are delicious greens after being subjected to a hard frost; it keeps well for use all through winter.

There are several inferior species, of which, the one sown in September and cut in early spring, is a poor species, and much less esteemed than the real curled kale, which is sown in spring, transplanted in June, and grown as late cabbages are.

Cauliflower is called the cream of the cabbage tribe · the rich cheese-like heart, when nicely prepared for the table, is excellent. It has to be sown in September, and protected in frames through the winter, and to be planted out in spring. It is mostly matured in pit hot-beds. It requires unusual care, watchfulness and expense to cultivate cauliflower. There are several varieties of it.

Broccoli is just like cauliflower, except that the seeds are sown in May and June and transplanted in July or August; it is matured in November and December. There are a score of varieties, and all are as easily grown as late cabbages.

Kohl-rabi, or Turnip-cabbage, is a hybrid between the cabbage and turnip; the leaves form a loose, open head and are used as greens; the stem is a turnip, and is used as a turnip. It is not generally cultivated nor much used, but only grown as a curiosity. It appears to have originated in Germany, and our German citizens in the rural districts grow it.

All the species are cultivated in the same way, and all are annuals. The seeds are first sown and the plants are transplanted. As the earlier varieties are less in size, they are planted closer than the large, late kinds.

We had almost forgot to notice the Red cabbage. This variety is grown only for pickling, the smaller stalks and leaves of which are quite tender. W. E.

The word panic arose out of the battle of Marathon. In that immortal fight a mere handful of Greeks encountered an infinite host of Persians and put them to utter route. How did they do it? The Persians were smitten by the god Pan with a sudden causeless and extreme fright. They lost their wits; and that state of things took its name from the god who produced it.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

The bean and the pea—of which there are various species and varieties—all, of whatever sort, belong to this tribe of plants. There must be fifty different kinds of each. The field pea, and the garden pea, are distinct species. Of the garden pea, the varieties are very numerous and differing in habit. Some grow only a foot tall, and yield large crops; others attain to eight feet in height, yielding large crops; and others, again, grow to different heights between the very dwarfs and the tall. The pea, in its green state, is very delicious, and by many is more highly prized than any other vegetable; and when ripe, it is one of the most nutritious articles of food.

Around the large cities in Northern Europe, the pea is grown in forcing houses and frames during winter—and it is a high treat to have green peas upon the tables of the wealthy at Christmas and New-years day; and some always have them, by paying five dollars per quart for peas and pods. The Sugar pea is most grown in that way, as the pods are also eaten, and are very sweet and tender.

Of the varieties we grow in open ground, some are very early and others late; some are white and plump, others green and wrinkled. The latter are the sweetest. The earliest and best of all the early varieties is the Landreth's Extra Early; it bears abundant crops, and is very delicious.

Of the bean there are also many distinct species, and numerous varieties. The field, or Horse bean, and the Turkey bean, neither succeed well in our latitude. Of the dwarf, or Kidney bean, there are many species and varieties—some early and others late. They are highly prized as a delicious vegetable in their green state, and when ripe they are much relished in soups and salads. The favorite dish of pork and beans, during winter and spring, is nutritious and wholesome.

Pole beans are of various species—as the English Case-knife, the Cranberry bean, the Giant Wax bean, and the Lima bean. The latter is the richest and most delicious of all, both in its green state and when ripened for winter use. It is the most profitable crop in the garden.

The Scarlet Runner bean serves as an ornamental climber and a good wholesome vegetable, both when green and ripe. There is no vegetable so nutritious as the bean and pea, and none more wholesome. W. E.

An Independent Stage-Coach Driver.

Many readers will remember Mrs. Kirkland's story in her "New Home" of the Michigan stage-driver, who "drew rein" in a violent autumn-storm at the gate of one of the far scattered cabins of a western forest, into which he ran, leaving his passengers, a burly Englishman and two querulous, "stuck-up" daughters, to follow him, as best they might. The doughty John Bull came in after him, leading his daughters, with rueful faces and sadly be-draggled skirts, all three looking grouty and glum enough: "I say," said the Englishman to the driver, who had ensconced himself in a warm and cozy seat by the fire, "I say, that luggage ought to be brought in, ye know." "Wal, I should think so, tew. If 't was mine, I should bring it, any how. 'T may get spi'let." "Well, fellow, why don't you bring it in?" "Why don't I bring it in?" said the other, slowly and with an unmistakable sneer; "why, I aint your servant, be I? Guess not; that's a berry that don't grow on the bushes about these diggin's. I drive you, Squire, and don't do nothing else!"

This incident came to mind a few moments ago, on hearing a friend relate the following anecdote. He said, that soon after the revolutionary war, a brave Yankee officer, a former captain in the service, happened to be at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and while there was invited to dine at the table of a distinguished merchant. There was a large number of guests at the table, and among the rest an English lady, who was anxious to appear as one of the "knowing ones." On understanding that an American was sitting near her, she expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him. She fastened upon him like a tigress, making numerous inquiries touching our habits, customs, dress, manners, modes of life, education, amusements, etc. To all these queries the officer gave courteous answers, which seemed to satisfy all the company with the exception of the lady herself. She was determined not to be satisfied, and went on: "Have the rich people in your country any carriages?—for I suppose there are some who call themselves rich." "My residence," replied the captain, "is in a small town upon an island, where there are but few carriages kept but in the larger towns and cities on the mainland there are quite a number maintained, suited to our republican manners." "Indeed!" replied his air questioner, in a tone that was both interrogative and exclamatory: "I can't fancy where you find coachmen: I shouldn't think the Americans know how to drive a coach." "We find no difficulty on that account, Madam," calmly rejoined the captain: "we can have plenty of drivers by sending to England for them." "England!" exclaimed the lady, speaking very quickly; "I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans." "We did, Madam, in the late war," rejoined the officer; "but since the peace, we have permitted the English to drive us!" There was no more "quizzing" of our American during the dinner. He waited in vain, like Sam Weller in "Bardell vs. Pickwick," for the next question.

A PERUVIAN LONG BRANCH.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Lima, Peru, describes a fashionable bathing resort of the citizens of Callao, known as the "Point." The writer says: There are three very large and fine hotels erected at the Point. They are built with balconies outside and inside, and are open so as to form a hollow square in the centre. In this square are the reading-rooms and sitting and smoking-rooms, and you can come out on the varandah of the second, third and fourth floors and look down upon the people sitting below in the wide, open space, which has no roof over it, as there is never any rain, and which is filled with small tables, at which are people eating, laughing and smoking, waited upon by small, bright-eyed, nimble Chinese boys in white aprons.

Crossing the balcony on the lower floor we come upon the bathing rooms, for gentlemen on the one side and ladies on the other. Unlike Long Branch, however, or any of our watering places by the sea, there is no soft sand for your feet. All bathers wear heavy white linen shoes with heavy double soles, and well laced up around the ankles. Even then your footing is very uncertain, as your feet constantly slip on smooth heavy boulders that strew the ocean bed. They are huge stones, sharp and slippery; and yet one would think they would be worn smooth by the constant action of the waters. A very heavy surf always beats and roars here, much heavier than at any of our Atlantic coasts where I have bathed. In certain months of the year scorpions lie around among the stones, the bite of which is fatal. But a more frightful creature than a scorpion, and a more ugly one, I never saw. Alarmed at the footfalls of any one over their hiding places among the rocks, they are much more frightened than the person himself, and at once beat a precipitous retreat, when they are generally beaten and stoned to death. I once got one in my shoe, and a friend bathing had one run up the loose sleeve of her bathing jacket, and as suddenly run out again. But when they are cornered beyond all hope of escape they will bite you, and their bite is always death. Sharks also visit these bathing places about two months in the year, when all persons bathing are cautioned against them. It is not a pleasant reflection while taking a sea bath that a scorpion may get into your shoe, or a shark turn up his voracious jaw in your immediate vicinity: but at the only time in the year when sharks are visible within the ropes of the bathing grounds persons stationed on the beach with field glasses give due warning of their approach, and they are shot with long-range rifles. Yet the bathing is more delightful in the Pacific than at any of our Atlantic sea places, for there is no undertow, and the great breakers roll and toss you about like a toy. Ropes are driven into stakes to form a hollow square. The Peruvian ladies, and all the children from the age of two years, swim like veritable ducks."

The New Orleans *Herald* gives this sketch of Cæsar Antoine, the coal-black acting Governor of Louisiana: "His habiliments are in the latest French style and his appearance always neat and genteel and his bearing by no means presumptious or self-sufficient. Without the dash and art of Pinchback he is also free from the flashiness and rowdy air of that sporting character. Without the dignity and port he is also free from the austere and chilling grandeur of the lamented Dunn. Altogether, then, Antoine is rather an engaging individual and an improvement on his ancestors. He is, too, one of us, knows our ways and has some sympathies for even his unfortunate white subjects."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Molasses Cake.—One teacupful of molasses, one teacupful of sour cream, one teacupful of soda, half teaspoonful of ginger, a little salt; stir in flour enough to make a very stiff batter.

Buttermilk Griddle Cake.—One quart of sour buttermilk, a little salt, one teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to make the cakes as thick or thin as your like them. Bake upon a griddle.

Cream Cake.—One teacupful of cream, one teacupful of sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a teacupful of buttermilk, a little salt, two teacupfuls of flour; spice to your taste.

Corn Bread or Cake.—One quart of sour milk or buttermilk, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one pint of corn meal. Two tablespoonfuls of sour cream may be added, though it is good without. Bake about one hour.

Buttermilk Muffins.—One quart of sour buttermilk, one teacupful of sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make as thick as pound cake. Bake in muffin rings placed upon tins in the oven, from twenty to thirty minutes, according to the temperature of the stove.

Queen's Pudding.—A pint of bread-crumbs (rolled on the moulding-board quite fine), to a quart of boiled milk and a tablespoonful of butter and the yolks of four eggs, beaten with one cup of white sugar, the grated rind of one lemon and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a moderate oven; then spread over it a layer of jelly or strained apple. Add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, the juice of a lemon and a cup of sugar; then sprinkle a little sugar over the top and set in the oven to brown a trifle. It is very nice for desert, or cold for tea. Half the quantity is sufficient for a small family.

Daniel Webster Chowders.—A Newport, R. I., correspondent, furnishes the Germantown *Telegraph* with the following; Four tablespoonfuls of onions fried with pork; one quart of boiled potatoes, well mashed; one and a half pounds of sea biscuit, broken; one teaspoonful of thyme, mixed with one of Summer Savory; half bottle of mushroom catsup; one bottle of port or claret; half a nutmeg, grated; a few cloves, mace and allspice; six pounds of fish, sea bass or cod, cut in slices; twenty-five oysters, a little black pepper, and a few slices of lemon. The whole put in a pot and covered with an inch of water, boiled for an hour and gently stirred.

Sour Milk and Buttermilk.—There is no end to the nice articles of food that may be made by using sour cream, sour milk, and buttermilk, in a judicious way. There are several things in their use about which care should be taken. First, cream that is to be used in cooking should be wholly separated from the milk; second, it should be thoroughly soured; third, if in any recipe milk or buttermilk is to be employed with the cream, it should also be entirely sour, as the mixture of sweet and sour milk, or cream, tends to make the article heavy: fourth, the amount of soda saleratus, should only be just enough to sweeten and lighten the cream, as any more than this imparts the green color and soapy flavor which are so disagreeable and unwholesome in articles of food.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Just because a young man in Evansville coughed up a gold dollar recently that he had swallowed some time ago, the citizens of that place speak boastingly of their "coughers of gold."

The lively little *Review* of Peoria says: "We have not had a balloon ascension in Peoria for many years, but the people of this settlement are now standing in silent awe, tearfully watching potatoes going up out of reach and sight, with a good start at $1.40 a bushel."

There is an omnibus driver at Milwaukee who is out of a situation. In an inadvertent moment he took a passenger to the right depot and got him there in time for the train. Of course, he was discharged.

A Nevada paper says: "The many friends of Bill Thompson will regret to hear that he was hashed up by a catamount the other day on Nixon's hill while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman. This was always a world of disappointment."

The following epigram was made when Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, was one day appointed to preach before the House of Peers:

"'Tis well enough that Goodenough
Before the Lords should preach,
For sure enough, they're bad enough
He undertakes to teach."

The advertisement of a Pennsylvania railway in December, 1832, reads: "The engine, with a train of cars, will be run daily, commencing this day, when the weather is fair. When the weather is not fair, the horses will draw the cars. Passengers are requested to be punctual at the hours of starting."

When an enthusiastic editor describes a bride as bonny and an envious compositor sets her up as bony, as was done at Jacksonville the other day, hope for a season bids the world farewell and freedom shrieks as the compositor falls at his form, brained by the brother of the blooming bride.—*Chicago Post.*

A German naturalist thus translates the song of the nightingale: "Zozozozozozozozozozozo—zirrhading—Hezezezezezezezezezezezeze cowar ho dze hoi—Hi gai gai gai gai gai gai gai gai gai gai gai goai oai—Cowicor dzio dzio pi." Any of our readers wishing to emulate the sweet songstress of the night, need only to practice her lay as above.

There is a Professor Capen in Bangor who prognosticates the weather some four days ahead. Sometimes he hits it and sometimes he does not. When he does hit it he attributes it to his sagacity, but when he does not hit it he attributes it to disturbances in the diffusive influx of the fine lines of the radiating influences of the sun's solarity. This should be conclusive.

How pleasant it is, in this wicked old world, says the Peoria Review, to meet a man in the busy walks of life whose face is an open book, bearing the imprint of honesty, whose nobility of soul speaks in his very glances, whose whole demeanor inspires you with a yearning platonic affection for him that only needs cultivation to inspire the possessor to know more of him, and borrow money of him, as it were. Ah, yes.

It is related that upon one occasion, when Commodore Judkins was in command of the Scotia, a fussy little gentleman came to him just as the vessel was leaving Liverpool and asked if he thought the Scotia would arrive in New York upon a certain day in time to catch the noon train for Philadelphia. Judkins looked at him a moment in silence and then, taking out his watch, replied, "I fear, sir, we will be five minutes too late!"

The *Court Journal* says: "A story is told at the expense of one of our bishops whose usually retentive memory is occasionally a little treacherous in respect of proper names. While visiting a certain town, some time since, as he stood upon the platform waiting for the train, a clergyman accosted the bishop, shook hands warmly, and began numerous inquiries in regard to members of his family and the good friends living at Barchester. The bishop was puzzled; the face of his cordial friend was quite familiar, and he was evidently no stranger to himself or family, but to recall his name was beyond any effort of the memory. The bishop joined in a lively conversation, disliking to make the awkward inquiry, and hoping for some chance word to reveal the name of his friend. But it came not, and, as the conversation went on, the ignorance became more and more embarrassing. At last a happy thought came to the bishop; he would get it without asking. So with an indifferent air he asked, 'Let me see—I forget how you spell your name.' But alas for the expedient! With a curious smile his friend replied, 'well, usually I spell it J-o-n-e-s.' Just at that moment the bishop remembered the necessity of going into the waiting-room to look after his travelling-bag. The inability to spell 'Jones,' or the suggestion that there was more than one way of spelling it betrayed something certainly, and the bishop saw it."

When one undertakes to tell a story he may as well make a good one of it, and we commend the Whitehall *Times*, the same that interviewed the sea-serpent in Lake Champlain, for its boldness in carrying out this principle. It tells of a very obese man who went to a Whitehall physician to be relieved of his superfluous adipose. The doctor took him into a telegraph office, surrounded him with wires, and connected them with a powerful battery—but the rest of the story we must let the veracious provincial paper tell in its own inimitable way:

At a signal from the doctor, Manager W. B. Eddy let on the current. The patient writhed and twisted when he felt the current passing around him; still he stood like a martyr. Presently he began to shriek; he grew smaller and smaller; his clothing hung in bags about his fast-diminishing form. The doctor felt much pleased at the result of his experiment, while the formerly fat man's joy was very great, although he seemed to be suffering acute pain. All of a sudden there was heard a loud clicking at the instrument, as if Pandemonium's great hall had been let loose. The operator sprang quickly to answer the call. He ascertained it was from the New York office. He quickly asked, "What's up?" An answer came back as if some infuriated demon was at the other end of the wire, "What in thunder are you about? Cut off your wires quick—you are filling the New York office with soap-grease."

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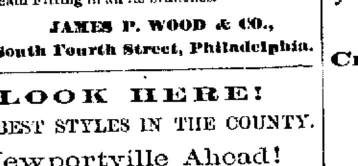
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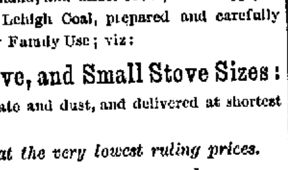
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ALSO AGENCY FOR
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The assortment comprises all the standard and useful Styles, together with New and Elegant Designs
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FISHER & PRATT,
DEALERS IN
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SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS
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What I miss in quantity, I will make up in quality.
Try them. A. LIPPINCOTT,
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The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. 1. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873. NO. 15.

Bucks County Gazette:

Published Weekly,
BY
JESSE O. THOMAS.

Office—CORNER OF RADCLIFFE & WALNUT STREETS, BRISTOL, PA.

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EXTRA EDITION.

JOINT COMMUNION.

We reprint in this extra sheet the following communications on joint communion, which have appeared since our last publication on this subject. We commend them to the careful perusal of all who are concerned.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

DEAR SIR:—I am obliged to trouble you with another letter which I hope will be the last.

In his communication dated 16th of October, Bishop Cummins said that if I desired "*further authorities*" for the statement I had called in question, I should not be disappointed. I wrote at once, asking for more, in fact for all that he could find, so that the whole case for the defence might be closed before I should enter upon my examination of it. To this letter no reply was given, and so, notwithstanding the confident promise, I was "disappointed." Having waited as long as could be expected there was nothing for me to do but to proceed with the matter in hand. I therefore wrote and forwarded to you my disproof of the Bishop's assertion that Presbyterian Ministers were admitted to parishes in the English Church without re-ordination. But now, at last, in your journal of the 8th inst., nearly a column of fresh matter is presented! This indicates a determination to have the last word, rather than to facilitate discussion and bring it to a satisfactory issue.

But let me not be misunderstood. I do not complain of the fact that additional evidence has been presented, but to the time and mode of presentation. (1) It has come after the case was closed. (2) It has not been furnished by the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

It is strange, Sir, that that Rt. Rev. gentleman should leave his defence to others, above all, that he should allow it to be conducted by an anonymous writer, of whom he may say hereafter, "I did not employ Historicus, nor endorse him, I am not committed by anything that he has said or done!" This may be a safe way of conducting a controversy, but it is not a very manly or candid way. It is also strange that although on the 18th ultimo I publicly declined entering into correspondence with any third party, the gentleman who signs himself Historicus should persist in his intrusion. His first letter was noticed only because I was unwilling to deprive Bishop Cummins of the benefit of anything that up to that time had been written in his behalf, and the Bishop was very justly held answerable for what had thus been admitted on his side, especially as after having his attention publicly drawn to it he did not repudiate it. It was well enough understood to be the work of another, but under the circumstances I was justified in refusing to recognize that other and in expecting the Bishop to bear the responsibility. Historicus insists, however, on being noticed: with unusual disregard of the rules of discussion and the express wish of one of the parties, he continues to thrust himself between the principals! This would have been unwarrantable even if he had given his name and address, but how much more so when he gives only a *nom de plume*, behind which he is secure. Bishop Cummins is heartily welcome to all the aid he can get from Historicus, or any one else, but he must excuse me for saying that it would be more to his credit if it were given to the public in a different manner. At the very least it should have his imprimatur and should not be sent out in its crude form. My confidence in his ability makes me regret that he did not test it and set it in order himself. It would be much more satisfactory to deal with an antagonist who could see the point at issue and would be willing to keep to it.

It is said that once, during a trial for murder, the person supposed to have been killed appeared on the witness table *in propria persona*, whereupon the judge stopped the proceedings and directed the jury to bring in their verdict. After a moment's consultation they pronounced the prisoner guilty. "*Guilty!*" said the judge, "How can you say so when the man is there, alive, before your eyes?" "Well!" said the foreman, "if he didn't kill that man he stole my horse!" Such, Sir, is the mode of reasoning by which the volunteer advocate of Bishop Cummins strives to maintain his cause. If he cannot show that the Church of England accepted Presbyterian ministers and admitted them to parishes without reordination, he can at least prove that the Church of England did something else, or that somebody *did something else!* Some English kings issued proclamations, or some English Churchmen spoke kindly words of Non-Episcopalians, or some Scotch Bishops did not require Scotch Presbyterians to be re-baptized, which is, of course, very much to the purpose and entirely satisfactory—to Historicus!

If life were a little longer and not quite so full of serious concerns, it might be amusing to follow this writer, as with the easiest grace imaginable and a most comforting sense of irresponsibility he flits about from topic to topic and from scene to scene. From England he goes at a bound to the Channel Islands and thence to Scotland! Now he is at Dort, inventing a precedent for "Joint Communion," and anon he is back in England manipulating facts and quoting his favorite Macaulay! I must be excused for declining to pursue the gyrations of such a writer, yet he shall not have the poor satisfaction of saying that I avoided anything he furnished that had even the appearance of evidence. And so Sir, I shall with as much brevity as possible consider the following: (1) The case of Cavellarius and Corranus. (2) That of John Morrison. (3) The consecration as Bishops of Spottiswood and others who had not been ordained priests. (4) The direction in the Canon of 1603 to pray for the Church of Scotland.

I. The point which Bishop Cummins has to prove is that the English Church received Presbyterian Ministers and admitted them to parishes without re-ordination, and as evidence of this we are directed to Cavellarius and Corranus, "*two protestant pastors from the Continent* whom Strype states in his Annals were admitted to prebends, the one at Canterbury, the other at St. Paul's by Archbishop Parker." This is certainly cogent proof! One *must* yield to it if he is only willing to acknowledge that "two Protestant pastors from the Continent" were two ministers who had never received Episcopal ordination, and that a prebend is a parish! I need not remind you, Sir, that Bishop Cummins would have to establish both of these points before this case could be passed to his credit. The whole burden of proof rests with him, but proving is sometimes troublesome. It is much easier and more expeditious to take things for granted!

If the reader will take the trouble to look at page 537, vol. I, of Strype's Parker (Oxford, 1821), he will find this entry: "Radulphus Cavellarius (*Hebrew Professor at Cambridge*) admitted January 27th, 1569, to the 7th prebend of Christ Church, Canterbury, and Thos. Lasse (*Clerk*), admitted the 5th of February to the government of the Hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury." Cavellarius, then, was simply a teacher of Hebrew as Tremellius had been before him, and there is no mention here of his being even a "Protestant *pastor* from the Continent," but rather indeed, the distinction made between him and the other implies that he was not regarded as holding any degree of the sacred ministry. Lasse is described as *Clerk* or Clergyman. Cavellarius simply as Hebrew Professor. Antonio Corranus was a "protestant pastor from the Continent." He presided for a short time over a French congregation at Antwerp, and then removing to London became preacher to his countrymen, the Spanish refugees. He was afterwards elected by the lawyers of the Temple "to read a Divinity lecture in their company." Finally he was admitted to a canonship in Christ Church College, Oxford, and read a catechetical lecture there. He held also, as stated, a prebend at St. Paul's, London. All this is freely admitted, but where is the evidence that he was only a Presbyterian divine? He was born in Spain in 1527 and appeared in England first in 1568 or 1569. Allowing, then, for his sojourn in the Netherlands, he must have been nearly or quite 40 years of age when he left Spain and became a "Protestant pastor." What had he been for the previous 15 or 17 years? Did Presbyterianism flourish in the country of Charles V. and the Inquisition?

And now as to *prebends*. Many of your readers may suppose that they were parishes, or at least that they were offices involving what is called "the cure of souls," and consequently that the persons who held them were necessarily clergymen. But a mistake which laymen might naturally make is not so excusable in a Presbyter, and wholly *inexcusable* in a Bishop. During the Reformation period and for a long time after, it was the misfortune of the Church to be robbed of her endowments in a most shameless manner by the different sovereigns and their favorites—the Gladstones of the day. Tithe charges and landed property were alienated in hundreds of instances and little or no provision left for the maintainance of those who were to act as pastors of the people. Parishes fell thus into the hands of lay-impropriators, who, for some poor pittance, engaged impoverished Clergymen to act as their Vicars. The laymen were then the actual Rectors, but I can assure Bishop Cummins that their being so did not prove them "true ministers," nor did they ever presume to perform any clerical function. One remarkable case of a layman holding ecclesiastical preferment is that of Thos. Lord Cromwell, (temp. Henry VIII.) who was Dean of Wells! So, also, in the reign of Edward VI. Lord Hertford, the Earl Marshal, "had a promise of six of the best prebends that should fall in any Cathedral, two of which were afterwards at his request changed for a Deanery and Treasurership" (Collier, fol. ed., vol. ii, page 219). Canonries and prebends, as not having attached to them any pastoral duty, were regarded as more suitable for laymen to seize than other offices, and were often bestowed upon persons who were utterly unfit to hold them such as *boys and serving men* (see Parker's Correspondence, pages 176, 312, 362, als Collier ut supra). A very clear light will be thrown upon such cases as those now brought forward in the Bishop's behalf, by referring to the parallel case of Alexander Citolini, "a learned and accomplished Italian," who sought refuge in England and was generously treated by Abp. Parker. Writing to Lord Burleigh Parker says of this man: "I signified unto him that the Queen's Majesty might give him the next advowson of a prebend in Canterbury Church." "I also have written to certain of my brethren for some prebends, but I hear not that they have any void yet. I wrote to the Bishop of Ely for him to have a prebend in his Church," &c., &c., (Parker Cor., page 421). Could anything look better than this for the Bishop's cause? Is it not really stronger than any point yet made in his behalf? But let us look a little farther. The Abp., writing to Burleigh at a later date, speaks of getting the prebend at Ely "for some relief of Alexander Citolinus, although I purpose not to bestow the whole upon him but upon *some ecclesiastical person*" (page 440). Is it necessary to add another word?

II. I turn now to the case of John Morrison. The use that is made of it illustrates admirably the difficulties that are met by gentlemen who undertake to prove what cannot be proven, and the arts by which they strive to overcome those difficulties. Seven years ago, in the book which Historicus has mentioned as mine, I gave this Morrison case a thorough discussion and have never heard of it since, but as drowning men catch at straws, the Bishop's advocate seizes upon it as if it were all that he could ask—an item of direct evidence that could not be questioned. But to give it this appearance it has to be slightly manipulated. *Ex gra.* Morrison is boldly described as a Scotch Presbyterian and the granting of a license to him is represented as the lawful and *personal* act of Abp. Grindal, and consequently as proving "the action of the Church of England" down to the year 1582. We shall see how far these things are true.

But first let me draw the reader's attention to Historicus' peculiar mode of using authorities. He prints what professes to be a transcript of the license and gives as reference Strype's Life of Grindal, page 271. Those who choose to look there will find no such paragraph. The license as given by Strype in that place contains about 219 words, while that given by Historicus has only about 190 and (after making all due allowance for numerous misprints) there is a very marked difference between the two. How is this to be accounted for? The original Latin is given by Strype in his Appendix, and his translation on page 271, but Historicus has found somewhere another translation (taken from another life of Grindal), this he prints and credits to Strype, thus showing plainly that he had not taken pains to examine the book he quoted.

Strype's version reads thus: "Since you, the aforesaid John Morrison, about five years past, in the town of Garvet, in the county of Lothian, of the kingdom of Scotland, were admitted and ordained to sacred Orders and the holy ministry by the imposition of hands according to the laudable form and rite of the Reformed Church of Scotland; and since the congregation of that county of Lothian is *conformable to the orthodox faith and sincere religion now received in this realm of England and established by public authority*, we therefore as much as lies in us and as by right we may, approving or ratifying the form of your ordination and preferment done in such manner aforesaid, grant to you a license and faculty with the consent and express command of the Most Reverend Father in Christ, the Lord Edmund by the Divine Providence, Abp. of Canterbury to us signified, that in such Orders by you taken you may and have power in any convenient place in and throughout the whole Province of Canterbury to celebrate divine offices, to minister the Sacraments, &c., as *much as in us lies, and we may de jure, and as the laws of the kingdom do allow.*" Of his copy Historicus says: "There is no flaw in that license!" I have seldom seen an extract made by any respectable writer that was so little entitled to such commendation. But the version thus copied from Strype does seem to give real support to the Bishop's cause. In fact it seems so favorable that Dean Goode thought he might rest his case upon it, and so offered this one circumstance as his justification for saying that the practice of admitting Presbyterians to parishes, &c., in England lasted for a hundred years. We shall soon see whether it merits such confidence.

A great many people who know Scotland only as it has appeared for the last three or four generations are under the impression that from the beginning of the Reformation to the present day it has been strongly and exclusively Presbyterian, and so to say that a man was ordained in Scotland is with them equivalent to saying that he was a Presbyterian Minister. But clergymen ought to have sufficient knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs to preserve them from such a mistake. Yet some have not. You will observe Sir, that neither the defective version of the license, which Historicus prints, nor the true copy given above, makes any mention of the person or persons from whom Morrison received his commission. In the document he is not spoken of as a Presbyterian, but, nevertheless, he is so described in your columns by the defender of Bishop Cummins. Dean Goode was more precise and prudent. He said Morrison had "*only* Scotch Orders," and thus, without saying so, he insinuated that he had only *Presbyterian* Orders. But what Goode thus said of Morrison is equally true of almost every Episcopal clergyman in Scotland to-day. It was also true of Bishops Kilgour, Petrie and Skinner who consecrated the first Bishop for America. They had "only Scotch Orders." Were they, therefore, Presbyterians? Let it be borne in mind that nothing more is known of this case than what Strype has recorded, and that there is no positive statement as to the ecclesiastical standing of Morrison. Probabilities must determine the matter and so I proceed to consider them. In the first place, then, I think it in the highest degree improbable that the person who issued the license would have assigned as his reason the *conformity* of the Church in Lothian to the religion *received* in England and "*established by public authority*," if that Church were Presbyterian. The word "conform" had great and special significance in those days. Those who refused to wear the Surplice and to use the Liturgy, and who denounced the three-fold ministry preserved in the Church of England, were the Non-Conformists, and in all respects wherein they differed from the mother Church the Scotch Presbyterians agreed with them. It would have been untrue, therefore, to say that the Congregation of Lothian was "conformable" to the religion "established by public authority" in England if it were Presbyterian. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the Superintendent (or Bishop) of Lothian at that time was the famous John Spottiswood, who "always declared against the Presbyterian scheme and used to say that those hot-headed Ministers, unless reduced, would ruin all" (Collier ii, 571).

But farther: The license (issued in the spring of 1582) states that Morrison was ordained about five years before, that is, in 1576 or 1577. But as previous to 1581, there was not in all Scotland a single lawfully constituted Presbytery, it is very evident that his ordination could not have been Presbyterian. The Reformation had been conducted in Scotland with a great deal more of the violent and revolutionary spirit than in England, nevertheless, the apostolic Order of the ministry was not interfered with. There was very emphatic rejection of prelates who used jurisdiction by "*the Bishop of Rome's authority*," but no opposition to Bishops *as such*. On the contrary, the Order was preserved as far as the circumstances would permit, and this too in spite of an earnest request from Beza that it might be all abolished. In 1572 John Knox died. In 1574 Andrew Melville the father of Scotch Presbyterianism returned from the Continent, full of desire to introduce the German system into his own country. This crafty but able man succeeded in getting up an agitation against Episcopacy, and after about five years contending against it gained his point. In the National Assembly which met at Dundee on the 12th of July, 1580, a decree was passed declaring that "the Office of a Bishop as it is now used and commonly taken within this realm, has no sure warrant or good ground out of the scriptures, but brought in by the folly and corruption of men's inventions," &c., and consequently it was ordained "that all such persons as enjoy, or shall hereafter enjoy the said office, shall be charged, simpliciter, to demit, quit and leave off the same, as an office whereunto they are not called by God; and sic-like [persons] *to desist and cease from all preaching, ministration of the Sacraments, or using any way the office of pastors, till they receive, de novo, admission from the General Assembly of the Kirk, under the PAIN OF EXCOMMUNICATION, to be used against them.*" This assembly of Presbyters, having thus rebelled against their Bishops and so cast off the order which to say nothing of its divine institution had for 1500 years been maintained continuously in the Church of Christ, the congregation in Lothian as well as elsewhere became *pro tempore et ex necessitate Presbyterian*. The first presbytery in Scotland was set up in Edinburgh, May, 1581 (Collier II, page 583.) but this was at least three years after the ordination of Morrison. And indeed although Archbishop Grindal was semi-puritanical, it is impossible to believe that he would in any way have sanctioned a license being granted to Morrison, if his Orders had been derived from a party which a few months before had revolutionized the Scotch Church and excommunicated all who presumed to exercise the office of a Bishop. I conclude, therefore, that at the time the ordination took place, the congregation of Lothian *was* in all important particulars, conformable to the English Church, and that John Morrison was Episcopally ordained.

Dean Goode has raised another question, viz., as to the character of the Episcopate in those times. The Superintendents or Bishops were not canonically consecrated, and so he regarded their commission as invalid. His whole book is constructed on the opposite theory. From first to last he argues that orders given uncanonically under pressure of necessity, are to be esteemed sufficient. But here when it suits him to deny this, such orders become invalid. We do not hold, Sir, that necessity gives *validity*, but that it excuses whatever it compels, and that those who do the best they can to conform to the Divine will, have their intentions respected and their efforts blessed by God. Consequently we acknowledge the authority and the acts of those who presided in the Church of Scotland, whenever and so long as they did the best they could in their circumstances. And on this principle, I for one, should not hesitate for a moment to confess that so long as John Morrison remained within the realm of Scotland, he was entitled without question to perform all the functions of the ministry.

But when he went to reside in England, he was where an unquestionably valid authority could be had, and it was his bounden duty to procure it. If he did not, the law of the land and of the Church prevented his being received as a "true minister," and any license issued to him under such circumstances, would be illegal. The regulations for issuing of licenses and admission to benefice were very precise. The law was "that none be permitted to preach or interpret the Scripture unless he be a Priest or a Deacon at the least admitted thereto *according to the laws of this realm*." Morrison had not been so admitted, even granting that he was Episcopally ordained; consequently it was a violation of the law to license him. Still more marked was the violation if he had had only Presbyterian ordination. In the case of a regularly ordained minister moving from one district or Diocese to another, it was required then, as now, that he should present letters dismissory from the Bishop whose Diocese he had left. His certificate of ordination would not suffice, nor letters signed by a Chancellor or other official, but the Bishop himself, and so to receive and license any person without such formal testimonial as to his character and standing, would be a palpable breach of law—yet the license before us was given to John Morrison without regard to any letters dismissory, but to the bare fact that he had been ordained about five years before, consequently it was in every point of view irregular and illegal. And it carries its own condemnation on its face. It is not an absolute license; it does not profess to give what it could not give. The terms are—"*as much as in us lies and as we may de jure and as far as the laws of the kingdom do allow.*" But the laws of the kingdom allowed nothing of the sort—therefore it was wholly without force or value.

Historicus appends to his very incorrect version of this document the somewhat triumphant sentence, "There seems to be no flaw in that license"! Perhaps I have helped him to discover a few. There is one other yet to be spoken of. He represents the licensing as the Archbishop's own act, which it was not, *and which he knows it was not*. His version of the document is wholly destitute of the words which reveal the truth in this particular. The license is said to have been issued "with the consent and express command" of the Archbishop, but was not issued *by* him. It came from Dr. Aubrey, a civilian, who as Vicar General, was administering the affairs of the province. But why was this? Simply because Grindal was at the time under suspension for neglect of Church discipline! While he was suffering punishment for conniving at irregularities he allowed or consented to the issue of the license to John Morrison, and in so doing, even though Morrison was properly ordained, he violated several of the well known regulations of the Church. And if this man had only Presbyterian orders, then he broke through the whole system of ecclesiastical laws and usage, and this high-handed proceeding is quoted by Historicus as "the action of the Church of England"!

Let it be remembered that the law declared that letters dismissory, &c. were not to be heeded if given by a chancellor or any other inferior officer. This of itself gives a weak character to the license which Bishop Cummins' defender esteems so highly. Independent of other and far greater objections to it, this one is enough to show that it was not on the same level as to recognized authority as those duly sent out by a Bishop under his own hand and seal. But Grindal in place of being "the highest dignitary" of the Church in 1582, was then in no place of dignity or authority except on sufferance. He had no right whatever to issue license in his own name. And he never could have the right to issue any in opposition to law. In Strype's Grindal (fol. ed. pp. 257-8,) the following are set down as among "Inconveniences" resulting from the suspension of the Archbishop, as drawn up in a formal document at the time: "*Item VI. He can now give no Orders, nor grant any licenses to preach*, to such as be worthy. * * * Item ii. The processes which were wont to go forth under the Archbishop's name and title, whereby they had the greater credit and authority, *they be now much abused, and therefore* NOT ESTEEMED. And in many cases *the validity thereof is like to be brought in question by reason they go forth in the Officers' names*"!

It is not necessary to waste a moment longer on this case. Historicus says there does not seem to be a flaw in it. Those who are not so badly in want of it help can see nothing but flaws.

III. I proceed now to examine the inference drawn from the fact that the 55th Canon of the Church of England directs prayer to be offered for the Churches of England, Scotland and Ireland. This is said to be full and solemn recognition of the *Presbyterian* Church of Scotland, "a church in which Episcopal control and Episcopal ordination was [were] unknown." This description is credited to Macaulay. Dean Goode made similar representations. He said that the Church of Scotland at the time that canon was passed, was *Presbyterian, as it is now.*" Suppose I should grant that it was, and should even accept the inference that these gentlemen would draw from the order in the Canon, how would it affect the subject of the present discussion? It might tell in a debate upon the question whether the English Church had recognized Non-Episcopal Churches, but how often must I repeat that *that* is not the point now? The truth or untruth of Bishop Cummins' statement about the admission of Presbyterian Ministers, as such, to parishes in England, is the only subject properly before us. Still as this is allied in character to it, and as refusal to take it up would certainly be misrepresented, I shall not pass it by.

Previous to 1604 no such mention of the Church of Scotland was made in any Canon of the Church of England.

But surely Bishop Cummins knows the reason of that. It was not the habit to mention the rulers or the Churches of *foreign* countries in the "bidding prayers," or the Canons of the Church of England; but up to 1603 Scotland stood in the relation of a foreign country. When the Scotch King succeeded Elizabeth on the English throne, it was right and proper that the Churches of the countries thus united under the same Sovereign should be named together as the subjects of prayer, and no one would think of making any reference to the fact if it were not that because the Established Church of Scotland is now Presbyterian many persons might suppose it always had been Presbyterian, and consequently that the mention of it in the "bidding prayer" is a "solemn recognition" of the non-Episcopal Kirk as a "part of the Holy Catholic Church of Christ." It is so declared to be by the defender of Bishop Cummins, who follows in this respect Dean Goode and Lord Macaulay. I confess, Sir, that I feel great difficulty in knowing how to deal with the persons who make such assertions; for the wilful misrepresenter deserves very different treatment from what *they* should receive who are only ignorant of the facts, or under some strange mistake respecting them. I have no desire to impeach the honesty of any one without positive evidence, and am therefore driven to the conclusion that those who make such representations of this matter do not know the things about which they write, and yet they are things that every Episcopal and Presbyterian Clergyman ought to know. Moreover, the error respecting them has been frequently and fully corrected. It seems, however, that the work must be gone over again.

I have already shown that the Church of Scotland was not reformed on Presbyterian principles, that in fact such principles were not held there until after 1574—that Andrew Melville imported them from Geneva after John Knox had been laid in the tomb. The struggle inaugurated by Melville went on with varying fortunes for about twenty years. In 1580 the Presbyterian party gained such a majority in the General Assembly as to pass there the Act already quoted, in which Episcopacy was pronounced unscriptural, and all persons who should presume to execute the office of Bishop were threatened with excommunication. But this act was not legalized, the king and his advisers being opposed to any such measure. In 1582 Glamis and other conspirators seized the King and held him prisoner in Ruthven Castle, and while he was thus in their power, the cause of their friends prospered. In the absence of constitutional authority the boldest bore rule. Acts were then passed against the Church, which, however, were repealed when the King regained his liberty. It was a determined contest between the Church party with the Government at its head, on the one hand, and a strong and aggressive party headed by Melville and a number of Presbyters on the other. In 1592 the latter gained the upper hand, but their success was fatal to their cause; their conduct was so intolerably arrogant, their sway so severe that many who had been their adherents fell away from them, and at last two General Assemblies decided in favor of the King's measures. Then the persecuted Bishops were returned to Parliament and restored to the proper exercise of their office and the enjoyment of their temporalities, and so Presbyterianism, after a brief period of triumph, was abolished by law and had no existence in Scotland for almost forty years afterwards. The success of the Puritan movement in England, led as everybody knows, to the overthrow of Church and State, and then Presbyterianism revived in Scotland. But more than thirty years before this took place, the Canons of 1604 were enacted. Consequently, as they could not contain any "recognition" of a thing that did not exist, they had no reference whatever to Presbyterianism. The Church that was mentioned was one that had but recently been set free from that very system. In July of 1604 a Commission was issued for arranging terms of union between the two countries, and among the Scotch Commissioners were "John, Archbishop of Glasgow, David, Bishop of Ross, George, Bishop of Caithness." But of course there were no such persons, for Historicus tells on the authority of Macaulay, that in the Scotland of that time "Episcopal control was unknown"! Possibly, however, the men did exist. We may venture to believe that they did in spite of the modern "authority." In fact, Sir, I am so bold as to assert that they did live and hold office in that Church which is now described as Presbyterian!

I beg leave to refer Bishop Cummins and his defenders to the following works, wherein, despite the differences as to the representation, they will find the facts herein set forth. Spottiswood's Hist., fol. ed. p. 449, 453. Calderwood's History. McCrie's Melville, vol. II. Collier's Hist., fol. ed., vol. II. Robertson, in loco. Lawson's History of Church in Scotland, pp. 216, 235. Hetherington's Hist., pp. 208, 224, &c., &c. But for the benefit of your readers who cannot go to the books, I print here two extracts which, sufficiently substantiate my brief account.

"The Presbyterian form of Government was [A. D. 1606], after eight years of intolerable agitation, abolished by the King *with the full consent of an overwhelming majority of the Ministers and the applause of the people* whose opinions seem to have been changed by the experience of its tyranny." [Stephen's History of Church of Scotland, vol. I, page 417.]

"Henceforward, therefore, and judged from the General Assembly of Perth, 1597, the Church of Scotland must be regarded as EPISCOPALIAN." [Compendium of the Laws of Church of Scotland, "published by authority," Part II, page 35.]

IV. The other point that remains to be treated of is no more closely related to the subject of the present correspondence than that just disposed of, but as much importance seems to be attached to it, I proceed to examine it also. It concerns the consecration of three Scotch Bishops by English Bishops commissioned by King James. Previous to the consecration it was suggested by the eminent Bishop Andrews, that the Scotch Ministers should first be ordained priests, as they had not received Episcopal ordination. Spottiswood [who was one of the parties concerned] reports a reply of Abp. Bancroft as if it were the only thing said upon the occasion. It was to this effect—"that ordination to the priesthood was not necessary, for *where Bishops could not be had* that given by Presbyters must be esteemed lawful, otherwise it might be doubted whether there was any lawful vocation in most of the Reformed Churches." The consecration took place, Bishop Andrews having withdrawn his objections. This case, although it has nothing whatever to do with the admission of Presbyterians to livings in the English Church, is well calculated to leave on the minds of persons who have little knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs, an impression favorable to the cause of Bishop Cummins. But assuredly, Sir, he knows that the reply ascribed to Bancroft was not sufficient of itself to override the objection of Andrews; and more extensive reading would have shown him that it was not the only reply that was made. The account is not perfectly correct, and it is decidedly incomplete. Elsewhere King James is credited with the argument here attributed to Bancroft, and that fuller and more satisfactory one made by the latter is given.

The truth is the Bishops elect, *themselves*, objected on the score that they had difficulty enough with malcontent Presbyters in Scotland, who, if this re-ordination were insisted upon, would make it the occasion of fresh disturbance. Abp. Bancroft, whose feeling toward the Presbyterian Party in Scotland and England was one of strong dislike and indignation, referred to the Foreign Churches whose case was widely different, and yet they would be wounded if the English Church should publicly take a step which would remind them of that defect in their organization which they were not able to remedy. It was also recalled to mind that as the *higher order includes the less* "Presbyter in Episcopo continetur." The Apostles of our Lord set apart some men to the diaconate, some to the presbyterate, and some to fellowship with themselves in the government of the Church, but they were not first ordained Deacons; they received their own authority *at once* and it included all. On this same principle consecrations *per saltum* had frequently been performed, as for instance, in the case of St. Ambrose, who, though a layman, was consecrated Bishop of Milan. It was not actually necessary then that there should be a previous ordination to the priesthood, and as the omission of it would save the Scotch Bishops from annoyance, and the Foreign Churches from condemnation, which, under their peculiar circumstances, the English Church was unwilling to pronounce, it was omitted. This affair is recorded with the reasons *pro* and *con* in the Lives of Eminent Englishmen, vol. III, page 81, and also in a book which, from its strong anti-Episcopal spirit must be highly valued by Bishop Cummins' defender. I mean Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. II, page 82. It may be well to add that after the Puritan Rebellion had caused England and Scotland to swarm with "sectaries," multitudes of whom professed to be Ministers of Christ, though without any lawful calling or ordination, the persecuted Church was freed from those restraints which her charitable regard to the condition and the plea of Foreign Churches had imposed upon her. Besides necessity could no longer be justly alleged as an excuse for a defective ministry. So when, in December, 1661, Messrs. Sharp, Fairfoul, Leighton, and Hamilton, recently appointed to the Sees of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Dunblane and Galloway, went to England for Consecration, the English Bishops required them to be ordained "first Deacons, then Priests, and last of all Bishops according to the rites of the Church of England. [Neale, vol. iv, p. 232.] Thus, Sir, the whole ground has been surveyed, no item of evidence bearing upon the subject of this correspondence has been passed over, and I have, as you see, treated fully some matters which on account of irrelevancy I might have refused to notice. There has not been a single instance produced of the admission of a Presbyterian to a benefice in England, nor of anything that could be regarded as equivalent to such admission. Bishop Cummins' statement therefore remains wholly unsupported. Once more then, Sir, *I proclaim that statement* UNTRUE, *and call upon him, in justice to the Church which he has (unwittingly) misrepresented, and for the sake of his own character, as a gentleman and a Christian Minister*, TO RETRACT IT.

The task I undertook is fulfilled, but not, as it would seem, to the satisfaction of several persons who in the *Tribune* and other journals have commented upon my letters. It is said that I ought to have discussed the whole merits of the case—I ought to have proved that the Dean of Canterbury and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky have violated the law and usage of the Church, and that "Joint Communion" is wrong in itself—and further that I should not have taken my authority from books of ecclesiastical history and law, but from the Holy Scriptures. To such objections I may be permitted to reply once for all.

I challenged one statement because it was the *only definite one* made by the Bishop in his own defence, and because it was as necessary to that defence as the keystone to the arch. I knew that it was incapable of proof and that the Bishop's inability to maintain what he has so confidently asserted would convince the public of the untenableness of his whole position. But into the "merits of the case" I had no intention of entering, first, because it was not my duty to act as prosecutor, and second, because I would prefer not discussing such matters in the public papers. They belong, (primarily at least,) to our private business, to our domestic discipline. The general public should neither be troubled with them, nor allowed to interfere in them. But as Bishop Cummins and his friends, confident of the applause of Non-Episcopalians, have appealed to the general public, and now strive to leave the impression that those who oppose them are afraid to join issue on the whole question, I may be permitted to show that this is not the case.

It is always at a great disadvantage that an Episcopal Minister undertakes to vindicate his Church in this way. The majority of readers know too little about its affairs to qualify them to decide upon the questions discussed, and they are in general too strongly prejudiced against the Church to give a patient hearing to its advocate. They look only at certain facts or representations set prominently before them, and because in these the Church action is not in accordance with their views, they conclude at once that it must be wrong. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding this prejudice I have sufficient confidence in the fairness of the intelligent public to make me sure of their approval if their attention can be secured.

Probably the first thought produced by the mooting of this question of "Joint Communion" was that we Episcopalians deny the Christian character of all who are outside our own body and hold them (as it is) on moral or spiritual grounds) unworthy to meet with us at the Table of the Lord. This is utterly untrue. I have never known an Episcopalian that hesitated to acknowledge the Christian standing of Presbyterians, Methodists, or others. For myself I utterly abhor any such idea and indignantly repudiate it: it is not ours, but rather that "which we be slanderously reported to say." We are as prompt to recognize and confess the excellence of others as any people on earth. We gladly acknowledge the eminent piety, ability and learning of Adam Clarke, Richard Watson, Robert Hall, Jonathan Edwards, Thomas Chalmers and Albert Barnes. We acknowledge the services rendered to our common Christianity by men like Leland, and Lardner, and Pye Smith, and to the cause of missions by Brainerd and Carey and Marshman and Ellis. And yet, Sir, we believe that the various bodies to which these noble and good men belonged are mere Sects whose separation from the Church is unjustifiable, or we regard them as at the best *imperfectly organized Churches*, with which as such we can have no official relations.

We cheerfully grant that the men were good and godly, though they belonged to Societies that we believe to be destitute of Scriptural authority; but it seems to be required of us that we shall have recognized the authority of the societies on account of the excellence of the men. It is thought strange that acknowledging the one we will not acknowledge the other also. This we cannot do. The virtues of persons belonging to an association will give it respectability and make it useful, but its claim to be a true and properly organized Church, must be judged on very different grounds. We are unable to see how a body that came into existence (say) three hundred years ago, can be that Church of Christ which He founded nearly sixteen hundred years before. If it is said that it holds the doctrines which the primitive Church holds, and that that fact should satisfy us. We reply that if it does hold those doctrines it is not thereby constituted a Church; something else is needed as well as Orthodoxy. That may prove that the modern brotherhood is *like* that of the Apostolic age, but likeness is not enough. Identity must be established. The faith and the form, or organization, must be the same; and the body by historic descent proved to be that very body to which the great commission and promise were given by Our Lord, otherwise it is not the Church of Christ.

We cannot see how personal piety, or good gifts, can *per se* empower a man to act as an Ambassador for Christ, or how persons, who do not rightfully hold that office themselves, can admit others to it. Therefore, Sir, we refuse to recognize as true and complete Churches any but such as have the Apostolic Ministry in *three Orders*, and we refuse to recognize as true ministers any but such as have received their commission from those whose own possession of that commission and whose right to transmit it are unquestionable.

The head and front of our offending
Hath this extent—no more!

We may be entirely wrong in the conclusions that we draw from our study of "Holy Scriptures and ancient authors," our opinions may be absurd, but as we hold them conscientiously it is impossible for us to act otherwise than in harmony with them. However much then we may accord in other respects to the Non-Episcopal Churches, we cannot regard them otherwise than as imperfectly constituted and devoid of true Scriptural authority. We cannot "recognize" them or confess that their ordination is valid and regular. The world has known this for many centuries. Our principles have been consistently maintained through good report and evil, and yet when anything occurs that brings them before the notice of the public there is a great commotion, or outcry, as if they were new things, more developments of modern bigotry!

The highly respectable ministers, in whose Churches the recent act of "Joint Communion" took place, knew our principles perfectly well, and will acknowledge that we are entitled to hold them; if so then certainly also to shape our conduct by them. To be angry with us for doing so would be both absurd and unjust, (that is, if our right to *be* Episcopalians is granted), but I am sure those gentlemen are not angry. They may regret that we are not Presbyterians, but as we have no enmity against them for preferring their own system, they ought to have none against us for preferring ours. And yet, see, Sir, what the rules of our Church would require of them if they should seek admission to its ministry. In place of acknowledging that they are already lawfully commissioned to preach the Gospel, and administer the Sacraments, our Church would receive them merely as "candidates" for the ministry. After a period of probation, and the satisfactory passing of the usual examinations they would be ordained Deacons, and after a year afterward they would be ordained Presbyters, and, until then, they would not be permitted to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is the course pursued with all who occupy a place in our Ministry. If then even the Rev. Dr. Adams or the Rev. Dr. Hall, would have to go through certain tests, to wait two years and receive two distinct Ordinations before we could regard them as qualified to administer Holy Communion, why should there be any outburst of indignation because we do not acknowledge that they are qualified already. Or since the deliberate judgment of the Church, on such matters, is well-known and constantly acted upon why should anyone strive to raise a hue and cry against it as a thing altogether dreadful, and hitherto unheard of? Is it kind or just to us, to join in any such clamor, when we protest against violation of order on the part of some of our own people? We do not thus interfere with the discipline or private affairs of other bodies, ought we not then to be let to manage ours in peace?

But it is said we should prove from the Bible that the Dean of Canterbury and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky have done wrong before we condemn them. By no means, Sir! We are under no such obligation. We cannot allow an appeal to be made to Scripture as against our laws by those who have voluntarily placed themselves under those laws. No society could exist that did not require conformity to its own code, on the part of its members. In this respect the Church is not different from any ordinary association. It has prepared its laws and regulations with much care and with constant regard to the teachings of Holy Scripture: it requires that all candidates for the ministry shall examine these laws and promise obedience to them before they are ordained. Thenceafter it expects them to keep that promise. But if they break it, is it supposed that they should be allowed to appeal to inherent rights and the Word of God. Can the Church be expected to ignore its own code and go back to a discussion of first principles with every one who chooses to break through her settled order? Is it the custom in Courts of Justice to permit the criminal to question the merits of the law he has broken, and to claim acquittal on the ground of some "higher law," or of the rights of man?" The idea is simply preposterous! We hold then (and I am sure all fair minded persons will agree with us) that we must judge our members by our own laws, and that those who accept office in the Church must be subject to the rules of the Church. If any such persons should come to believe those rules oppressive, or otherwise improper, they have the right to strive by constitutional methods for their amendment or abrogation, and if they should fail in this, they still have a remedy; but while they remain members of the body they are amenable to its laws, and that without any right of appeal to popular sympathy, or their own version to Holy Scriptures.

But has the law been broken? Bp. Cummins "most emphatically" denies that either he or the Dean of Canterbury has violated the ecclesiastical order, or acted in hostility to the discipline of the Church of England, or the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country." Let us see then what this denial is worth.

The English Church and ours are as nearly as possible identical. They are one in Constitution, in Apostolic descent and authority—one in doctrine, worship and discipline. Wherever there is a difference it is only in a matter of detail or of minor importance. Our Church declares that it does not intentionally depart from any essential point in the system of the Mother Church, nor farther than local circumstances require. This being so, the law and settled usage of the English Church have the right of law with us except in such particulars as arise from its connection with the State, or such others as have been made the subject of legislation here. How, then, does the Ecclesiastical Law of England bear upon the act which Bishop Cummins confesses to have been performed by the Dean of Canterbury and himself?

The constitutional law of the Church is contained in its standards. In these the principles above mentioned are set forth. There is recognized one form of polity and no other—one mode of ordination and no other. The Ministry in three Orders is declared to be of divine institution, and consequently the only ministry to be maintained or recognized. The worship of God is held to be most profitably and reverentially performed, when offered in accordance with a settled form, and so the Liturgy (originally drawn up with patient care and guarded ever since with most scrupulous fidelity) is ordered to be used on all occasions of public service, or administration of Sacraments. In regard to these particulars the Reformed Church of England took her stand at once, and has always maintained it in spite of long and bitter opposition.

The course pursued by unruly members and by open enemies, obliged the Church to enact laws for her own vindication and security. Their laws demanded as offences to which penalties were attached, any wilful disobedience to the just authority of the Church, any neglect of her ordinances, any denial of the Scriptural character of her constitution, any separation from her Communion, and any setting up or favoring of Schismatic bodies. It is clear that all these things have been done and still are done, by the various Non-Episcopal Churches, consequently, the Church of England holds them *ipso facto*, excommunicate. And as all who associate themselves in worship with persons so situated incur the same guilt, any person who turns away from the Sacraments of his own Church to partake with them thereby incurs the penalty of, at least suspension from Church privileges.

But has there been no more direct and positive transgression—no personal violation of law by these gentlemen? We hold that there has been, and that so manifest, that we wonder any one should even doubt it. Some of the specific Canons, that are violated by such a course as I have just described, have been quoted in a former letter. They stigmatize all such disorderly behaviour as sinful, and require those who are guilty of it to be excluded from the Communion of the Church until they have repented and revoked their "wicked errors." These Canons bind every man who exercises the ministry. Every candidate for Holy Orders is required to give attention to the whole system of law, and, indeed, no one can become a candidate until he has shown that he has not "held, written or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church." Before his ordination every Deacon must give assent "*willingly and from the heart*" to the Articles of Religion and certain others that declare acceptance of the constitution of the Church and purpose of entire conformity to its ritual. Each person subscribes with his own hand the declaration that "That the Book of Common Prayer and of Ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth nothing in it contrary to the Word of God, and that it may lawfully be used and that *he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed, in public prayer and administration of Sacraments* AND NONE OTHER."

This written pledge is given again when the person goes forward for Priests Orders, and at the Ordination it is repeated in the presence of God and assembled people. The Bishop asks, "Will you give your faithful diligence ALWAYS so to minister the doctrines and *Sacraments, and the discipline of Christ,* as the Lord hath commanded and *as this Church and realm have received the same?*" And the candidate replies, "I will do so, by the help of the Lord!" No promise could be plainer, none more positive and none more publicly made! The conformity to which they bind the minister is to be complete and constant.

Now let us see what the law ordains with immediate reference to the Lord's Supper, as we are involved in that. It prescribes who may and who may not come to Holy Communion, and also at what time and in what manner the service is to be performed, and, in fact, it fixes and prescribes everything, even to the very words that are to be said to the Communicants when handing them the Elements. It requires that all these things are to be observed "without either diminishing or adding anything in the matter or the form thereof;" and also [Canon 27] "that no minister when he celebrateth the Communion shall *wittingly* administer the same, *under pain of suspension*, to any but such as *kneel*, nor, under the like pain, *to any that refuse to be present* [habitually, of course] *at public prayers*, according to the Order of the Church of England, or that are common and notorious depravers of the Book of Common Prayer, &c., &c." Canon 71 enacts that no minister shall "*under pain of suspension or excommunication*" administer the Holy Communion in any unconsecrated building, save only in the house of sick and impotent persons who are unable to go to Church. And Canon 58 ordains that "every minister saying the Public Prayers, or ministering the Sacrament or other Rites of the Church shall wear a decent and comely surplice."

Now, Sir, if any person who is under these laws and has solemnly pledged himself to conform to them as well as to the general tenor of our doctrines and discipline, goes to any religious assembly of persons who are notoriously in a state of separation from the Church, rejecting its ministry and authority and condemning its worship, and takes part with them in their ordinary services, I leave you to decide whether he does not run in direct opposition to the whole spirit and Order of the Church—whether he does not break its laws and his own solemn promise of conformity. I think you will acknowledge, Sir, that this is so, even if he joins only in the ordinary devotions of other denominations. How much greater and more manifest, then, is his transgression if he take part in their Sacramental service? To do so he must deliberately cast aside the whole system of law; he does not break it in one point, but in all. What, then, is the confession made by the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky? It is that he and Dean Smyth *did* go to unconsecrated buildings—viz. "Churches," the pastors and members of which are avowedly separate from us and profess to have cause for occupying such a position, who, in fact, pride themselves upon it—that though our Church does not regard the said pastors as qualified to administer Holy Communion, they accepted it from them and united with them in the ministration, and that they gave it to those to whom the Canon says they are not to give it, under pain of suspension and excommunication.

It is also clear (though not confessed,) that the laws as to *kneeling* and the *use of the surplice* were disregarded, but these seem trifles in comparison with the total abandonment of that form concerning which the promise was given: "I will use it and NONE OTHER!" With these facts before us, Sir, is it not an insult to our understanding to say there was no violation of the ecclesiastical order and no infringement of the discipline of the Church. If those laws were not broken no law was ever broken!

As regards Dean Smyth it is suggested that he has done no wrong because the Canons have no force beyond the confines of his own country. But is that true? Legally binding they *may not be*, but morally they certainly are. Is it to be supposed that a clergyman can become wholly irresponsible, while travelling, and if not then what has he to bind him? Surely not that of other people, but that which he knows and to which he has made himself subject. Does any one seriously maintain that right and wrong depend upon geographical boundaries? The Church has no such idea. That she does not believe a clergyman "gets beyond Canon shot" by crossing the channel, is evident from her prosecution of Cartwright for what he did at Antwerp. But there is another consideration. Dr. Smyth's pledge of conformity was not limited to the time of his home residence. He promised "ALWAYS so to minister the Sacraments" as the Church hath received the same.

As regards Bishop Cummins it will doubtless be said that the precise regulations of the English Canons do not bind him. We may grant this so far as particulars are concerned, but the spirit of the code must be observed. The constitutional law of the two Churches is the same and our rubrical law as to Holy Communion is as definite and binding as that of the Mother Church. Consequently there can be no escape from responsibility. How could there be when at his consecration Bishop Cummins took this solemn oath: "In the name of God. Amen, I *** do promise conformity to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, *so help me God, through Jesus Christ.*"

But the Bishop defends himself on the ground that there is nothing in our laws "*forbidding* such an act of intercommunion" as he engaged in. This, Sir, is an argument that we have met before. It is a favorite with those who desire to evade or contravene the law. It is plausible, but entirely fallacious. It would be wholly impossible for the framers of Canons to think of every offence, great and small, and to prohibit them in so many words. Neither is it necessary that this should be done. The spirit of the law is known and it is easy to determine whether any act is in harmony with it or not. In connection with the religious services of our Church everything that is not prescribed is prohibited. The establishing of one principle or practice is the exclusion of all opposite principles and practices and so the regulations which tell the Bishop what he SHALL DO in administration of Holy Communion, tell him also what he SHALL NOT do. The course is pursued. [illegible]

But it is well to remember that some knives cut both ways. Let us see how the Bishop's argument would suit in other cases. Suppose that on his return to Kentucky he should learn that the Rev. Mr. Blank had begun to use incense in public worship and had set up an actual Confessional in the body of his Church, how could Bishop Cummins approach him? If he should speak of law, Mr. Blank would "most emphatically" deny that there is any law "forbidding" what he had done! What then would the Bishop have to sustain him? I presume that despite the principle he now professes he would say: "Sir, there may be no law forbidding these things by name, but they are forbidden by the very constitution of the Church, by the general tenor of her laws. Our usage, as well as the whole spirit of the Church is against them. Remember, Sir, that our Church is distinctively PROTESTANT!" And so would I, with all due respect, say to Bishop Cummins, "Remember, Right Rev. Sir, that though there may be no law forbidding in so many words what you call intercommunion, it is proved unlawful by the regulations you have to neglect or violate when you engage in it. It is also contrary not only to the settled usage, but to the constitution and genius of the Church—for this Church, Sir, is distinctively EPISCOPAL!"

But, after all, some will say the Bishop is to be commended for his "Charity." Oh much abused name! what a multitude of evils thou art expected to cover! What is Charity! It is love for the brethren and pity for the wretched. Under which head are we to class Dr. Adams and Dr. Hall? They are not our brethren, assuredly, for they refuse fellowship with us. They belong to a Church which regards and proclaims ours as unscriptural. They are successors of men who left our Communion because, as they alleged, it was sinful to abide in it or to take part with us. Manifestly, then, they are not our brethren in the household of faith. Will any friend of theirs claim "charity" for them on the other ground? We, at least, shall not be so offensive.

But, however this Christian virtue may be regarded, it certainly does not intrude upon the domains of conscience. What we firmly believe to be right Charity does not require us to leave undone, nor does it require us to do anything that we conscientiously hold to be wrong. Our whole Constitutional law is based upon positive conviction that the principles it asserts are inculcated in Holy Writ. It is matter of conviction with us, not of indifference. We are conscientiously attached to Episcopacy and our whole system, because we believe it and it only agreeable to the Will and Word of God, and Charity does not demand that we should abandon them even for a day or an hour. It calls for no surrender of principle and no softening down of unpopular truths. That it would be a delightful thing to live in perfect concord with all men we gladly acknowledge—but we are not to do evil that good may come. Besides, "Charity should begin at home." Why is it, that the effort after peace with those that are without should be so made as to provoke strife within? Is it necessary, is it wise, is it Christian to offend the feelings and the consciences of our own people for the sake of gratifying or even possibly of *conciliating* others? And is it not in a very high degree presumptuous for any member or minister of the Church to claim to be more charitable than the Church itself or to undertake to supply its defects in that particular. Such liberty or power is not given to any individual or any party. "No man ought to take in hand nor presume to appoint or alter any public or common order in Christ's Church, except he be lawfully called or authorized thereto," or, as the 34th article says, "Whosoever through his private judgment, willingly and purposely doth openly break the traditions and ceremonies of the Church which be not repugnant to the word of God, and be ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly (that others may fear to do the like) as he that offendeth against the common order of the Church and hurteth the authority of the Magistrate and woundeth the consciences of the weak brethren."

In this case, however, it is the Magistrate himself that hath broken the traditions and ceremonies of the Church—a circumstance which greatly aggravates the offence.

But notwithstanding all that has been said in explanation and defence of our discipline some will think that we might in *courtesy* give to others the recognition which they give to us. But, wherefore, if the cases are not equal. They surrender no principle in acknowledging that we are validly ordained, but if we were to make the same confession as regards them, we would surrender the very grounds of all Church authority and right of ministration. Bear in mind, Sir, that they yield nothing that is with them held as matter of conscientious conviction, and we do not ask them to do so, why then should it be required of us? But it is not actually the fact that they acknowledge us to be what we claim. In their view I am only (as it were) a Presbyterian minister, deriving my authority from the laying on of the hands of certain ministers, who, in their view of it, were all on the same level, and so constituted a sort of Presbytery. When Bishop Cummins received the Sacrament from Rev. Dr. Hall, he, by doing so, recognized him as what his denomination regards him, *i. e.*, a true and lawful minister of Christ's Church. But Dr. Hall did not recognize Dr. Cummins as being what *his* Church claims that he is—a true and lawful Bishop holding as such a divinely instituted office. So then the "reciprocity" appears to be all on one side.

But still by those who follow instinct or feeling rather than reason, it will be said that we ought not to be so "exclusive," we ought not to "unchurch" others. To this we reply that the Church of Christ is *necessarily* exclusive, and that the chief objection, urged against our branch of it by moderate Puritans and their followers, has always been that it was not exclusive enough; its terms of Communion were too lax. But those who object to us on this ground do not come into Court with clean hands. They exclude others—the Universalists, Unitarians, Quakers, &c. For this they give as their reason and excuse, that they honestly believe the opinions entertained by such persons cannot be reconciled with the Word of God. Is such a reason satisfactory when *they* give it, but intolerable if offered by us? It is strange, Sir, how utterly unreasonable and inconsistent people can be under the influence of prejudice.

"This matter of "exclusiveness" and "unchurching" is made the theme of many very grandiloquent and indignant speeches. The denouncing of others as "uncharitable," is an easy way of getting credit for the possession of that grace which is the very bond of peace and of all virtues, and so it is not to be wondered at that many resort to it, and in the name of "charity" give vent to most *uncharitable* feelings. For instance, a prominent Clergyman, of the —— Church, recently said in a special sermon preached in this Borough, that the "exclusive" principle was "*sinful, idolatrous* AND DAMNABLE!" Do you suppose, Sir, that Roman Catholics will be damned because they deny that our ministers are validly ordained? I do not! Do you suppose the Baptists will be damned because they say ours is not a true Church, and that even our chief pastors are unbaptized and therefore outside the Covenant? I do not! In fact, Sir, the Rev. Gentleman who said this did not seem to know how far and how heavily his blow would fall. But in the name of my Presbyterian friends I protest against his saying. I do not think *they* will be damned, although they have repeatedly "unchurched" us as far as they were able! As this statement might be questioned I present the following proofs.

In 1565 the Puritan party began to hold separate services and to administer Sacraments apart from the Church, thus rejecting its Communion and by the very act declaring it unscriptural and insufficient; in fact not a *true Church*. But the same thing, and others equivalent, have been expressly declared on many occasions. *Ex gra.* In 1572 Thomas Cartwright wrote against the government of the English Church as unscriptural and unlawful, and "*not allowed* in the sight of God." And on the principles thus set forth, the *first Presbytery* in England was established at Wandsworth in that year.

In the same year a certain Mr. Clark preached a sermon *ad clerum* in which his two main propositions were that there should not be divers Orders in the ministry, and that the *office of Bishops, &c., had been introduced by Satan!* This good man found an apt scholar in Martin, Mar-Prelate, who, in 1585, began his series of libels in which Bishops and other clergymen, were treated with scurrility that has seldom been equaled. Martin wrote of Bishop Cooper, of Winchester, as "Tubtrimmer" and "Tubs," thus proving that he could ridicule a Bishop's name with quite as much wit, and even more coarseness than the *New York Observer* and *Independent* have recently exhibited in that way. But we are not so much concerned with the abuse dealt in by that eminent myth as with his plain declarations, and these were that the Church of England was unscriptural and Anti-Christian, and that its Prelates had no lawful calling, but were a spawn of Rome, devil Bishops, sprung from the hierarchy of Hell! In 1588 The Presbyterian Classes of Warwick formally "unchurched" the Church, declaring that Bishops had no authority, and that no respect was due to them, and that *it was not lawful to receive Ordination from them.* A party of persons, arrested at an unlawful private meeting, were brought before Sir John Leuthal, and when questioned declared that they would not conform to the Church, for it was not a *true Church*, and *there was no true Church, except where the faithful met.* They, of course, were the faithful.

When the English Puritans, or Presbyterians, obtained power, they quite consistently did their best to destroy the "Anti-Christian" thing that professed to be the Church of Christ in England. Its Bishops and other ministers, to the number of 7,000, were driven out of their livings, and not only robbed, but in many instances subjected to imprisonment and other persecution—worst of all to formal calumny, the dominant party having published to the world that these men were thus treated not all because they were Episcopalians, but because they were "scandalous!" Among those who were thus persecuted, were many of the most learned and eminent men of the age—among others Bishop Prideaux and even Bishop Hall, who had sat in the Synod of Dort!

During that fearful time of abounding extravagance and heresies, the Church was of course denounced as a very Synagogue of Satan. Its ministers were called "Baal's Priests," its Communion Tables "Baal's Altars," its Sacraments and services were called abominable and idolatrous! I could easily furnish, if it were necessary, whole columns of abuse and misrepresentation (similar to those in which Martin Mar Prelate indulged) written, *preached* and printed during that period. The Presbyterians being then in power issued (as already mentioned) their formal and authoritative declaration of principles in the celebrated *Jus Divinum Ministerii* wherein they maintained the *exclusive validity of their own Orders and Ordinations*; thus, of course, "unchurching" us and all who would not bow down to the image which Farel and Calvin had set up. And what they did thus officially, was of course done in less guarded language by individuals learned and unlearned, all maintaining either in the way of bold assertion, or labored argument, that the Church of England was *not a true Church*; that its vocation and *Ordinations* were unlawful, and therefore that none should dare to join in *spiritual communion with its Ministers*. Thus for instance, it is reasoned in a book which some persons have thought worthy of reprinting in this generation—"Men offer a blind and lame sacrifice when they communicate spiritually in a *devised service*" as the Church of England did *ergo*, her service was a false worship; and to communicate in such service "caused pollution to the soul," and such service is done to the devil!" The same writer says further of us, "Holy things among them are profaned." "The mysteries of God are profaned;" their congregations are "unsightly constituted," "impure and unholy lumps"—"they have not seen the face of the Church." It is Babel, not Bethel, which they have erected," and from this kind of material as premises, he draws the following conclusion: "Therefore, the *Churches of England are not to be visible Churches* gathered according to God's Word."

In Scotland (as we have seen) the Presbyterian party declared (A.D. 1580) that Episcopacy was unscriptural, and they resolved that all Bishops should desist from the duties of their office as "an office whereunto they were not called by God," and ordered them to "*desist from all preaching or ministration of the Sacraments, &c, till they receive de novo, admission from the General Assembly of the Kirk,*" and this under pain of excommunication!

The Second Book of Discipline drawn up by Melville and his party distinctly acknowledges the principle of Apostolical Succession, but claims that the advantage of it is restricted to the Presbyters. "Preaching and Administration of the Sacraments is the Pastor's work; he is likewise to pray for the people and bless them." These are his duties and privileges—*exclusively his*. How, then, was he to be ordained? "*By fasting and prayer and imposition of the hands of the Eldership!*" Precisely similar is the teaching of the Westminster Confession. Ministerial offices are to be performed by the Minister, and he is to be set apart to his office by the laying on of the hands of the "preaching Presbyters to whom it doth belong." Consequently one not so ordained is not properly ordained and has no right to be engaged in Ministerial work. But every Episcopal Minister is in this condition and so has no right to officiate!

In perfect agreement with this reasoning has been their practice from time to time, as the following extracts will show. "Though there be no other in the world who call in question the lawfulness and validity of *Episcopal ordination* (Baxter, himself, believed it so necessary that he would needs be ordained by a Bishop, after he had received the ordination of Presbyters) yet the most of them at present carry things so high as *to deny the lawfulness of it, and there are some instances of* RE-ORDINATION *in the former times of Presbytery*. So little do they regard the ordination and ministerial authority of Episcopal men that it has been declared frequently in their sermons, that *all the time of Episcopacy people have been* WITHOUT A MINISTRY AND WITHOUT SACRAMENTS. Some two or three years ago there was one that preached up this doctrine so warmly in and about the Lead mines at Hopton, that, as was reported, he prevailed with many to suffer themselves to be RE-BAPTIZED and RE-MARRIED. * * * And one Mr. Cassine in Fife, when he was admitting Elders in the Kirk of Flisk, caused them *before the congregation to renounce their* BAPTISM *and all the* SACRAMENTS *and ordinances which they had received from Curates*, as he called Episcopal Ministers by way of contempt." The heritors and parishioners of Abdie did upon this very head protest against Mr. Cassine his coming among them. But notwithstanding this the Presbytery of Coupar admitted him, so that it seems that they have not looked upon that as any fault or error." [Historical Relation of the Last General Assembly in Scotland, quarto London, Licensed Nov. 11, 1691.]

Mr. John Miller, an Episcopal minister holding license, had no fault or crime objected to him, yet the Presbytery of Haddington did prohibit him to preach any more within their bounds." Another Episcopal minister was called by a congregation, but "the Presbytery of Dalkeith could allow no such thing, for there was an Act of Assembly *forbidding Episcopal Ministers to preach out of their own Churches and forbidding people to give them a call!*"

"In 1799 an Act of General Assembly of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland decreed "*that none shall be suffered to preach in their pulpits, except ministers who have received ordination in their Church and continued in their Communion.*" The General Associate Synod, about the same time, published a similar edict forbidding "the promiscuous *hearing of ministers belonging to Churches from which we are in a state of separation.*" The reader might suppose that such laws were passed for the purpose of excluding all possible intrusion of High Churchmen—but hear what the Presbyterian historian Dr. Hetherington has to say about it. "By this act such men as Rowland Hill and Simeon of Cambridge were expressly aimed at and *excluded from every pulpit in the Established Church of Scotland!*"

Within the past twenty years the claim of Exclusive divine right was formally set forth in that Presbyterian Church to which, until recently, the Rev. Dr. Hall belonged. An association of ministers published in Belfast, Ireland, a series of tracts explanatory and defensive, and in that series was one written by the late Rev. Dr. Edgar, which commenced thus: "Presbyterians! yours is THE CHURCH of the New Testament, Christ founded it," &c., &c.

And as a farther illustration of "exclusiveness," I can give the names of the parties and the date of *this occurrence*—a gentleman well known to be a communicant member of the Church of England and a local preacher among the Church Methodists, being present at a Sacramental service in a Presbyterian Church, *desired to partake with his Presbyterian relatives and was refused permission.*

To all this it may be said that the Presbyterians in this country are not responsible for the principles and practices of their co-religionists on the other side of the Atlantic, but such is not the fact. They are just as responsible for them as we are for the principles and practices of the Church of England. Besides they retain the same Standards, and some of their representative men have taught the same "exclusiveness" quite as plainly as Dr. Edgar or any one else. For instance the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, says: "None are regularly invested with the Ministerial Character, or *can with propriety be recognized in this character*, but those who have been set apart to the office by persons lawfully clothed with the power of ordaining," and then he says in the same work: "*It is only in so far as any succession flows through the line of* PRESBYTERS *that it is either regular or* VALID." (Letters on Christian Ministry, pp. 8-347).

Rev. Dr. McLeod says: "*A person who is not ordained to office by a Presbytery has* NO RIGHT TO BE RECEIVED AS A MINISTER OF CHRIST, his administration of ordinances is INVALID, *no divine blessing is promised upon his labors!*" Every Episcopal Minister is thus circumstanced, consequently, he has no right to act in any clerical capacity. "*It is rebellion against the head of the Church* to support him in his pretensions, * * * * *if he has no evidence of miraculous power to testify to his extraordinary mission he is an* IMPOSTOR!" [Ecclesiastical Catechism, page 30, quoted in Howe's Vindication, page 18].

Doubtless the reader is satisfied by this time that some other people can be "exclusive" and "unchartable" as well as Episcopalians. I do not give these facts and extracts, Sir, for the purpose of vindicating our own course. *Their* exclusiveness will not justify ours, (if it needs justification), but it ought at least to prevent their affecting to be shocked at our principles and indignant at our practice. It should, at least, keep them from declaring "exclusiveness" to be "*sinful, idolatrous and* DAMNABLE!"

We cheerfully leave these good people to the free enjoyment of their own opinions and the free observance of their own customs; we do not interfere with them nor denounce them; is it unreasonable then to expect that they will treat us in the same way?

For my own part I can say with all sincerity, I honor and respect them, I believe that they do much good and hope and pray they may do much more. As they cannot *see* things in the same light as we do, I am heartily willing that we should agree to differ, and that each party should in its own way labor as earnestly as possible for the glory of God and the welfare of mankind. My principles as an Episcopalian will not allow me to take pleasure in their mere *denominational* work, but no member of their own body can rejoice more than I do at whatever success they have in reclaiming sinners from the error of their ways.

But a word or two on another topic: Historicus has suggested that we had better not be consistent [or exclusive] Episcopalians, for in his opinion we lose thereby. That course which he dislikes so much has he thinks "prevented the growth of our Church and made it the little Benjamin of the spiritual Israel." If this were the case, Sir, it would not be a just reason for changing our course. We are not to study expediency in such matters. We must hold to truth and right and leave the issue to God. Besides it is better to be right with even one companion than wrong with a multitude. It is better for the Church to have even a few members who are faithful, than a host whose attachment is loose—who are troubles of Israel while they are in Israel, and who when their will is crossed go for greater freedom to Samaria!

But the gentleman is entirely mistaken as to the effect of our policy. If he will take the trouble of examining the statistics he will discover that despite that "Jewish exclusiveness" which he says prevents our growth, we are growing with such rapidity that none of the Protestant denominations can keep pace with us. Some of these are losing every year despite the most "charitable" or accommodating of principles, and we gain in spite of what he thinks so dreadful. I commend this fact to his serious consideration. But how does he reconcile his own view of the matter, with what he and Bishop Cummins and others of their party are telling the public from time to time about the spread of Popery?—Is not that the most exclusive system in Christendom? Is it becoming so great in numbers and influence as to alarm these gentlemen? Then manifestly exclusiveness cannot be such a preventive of growth as he supposes.

But if Historicus has any serious desire to witness our prosperity I am happy to assure him that there are abundant evidences of it. He need have no fear about the little Benjamin—if he will only look around him he can see that the little one is becoming a thousand. And in fact, Sir, it is that very consistency which these gentlemen condemn which next to the Evangelical doctrine and Apostolical Order of the Church, is the charm that brings us accessions from all denominations. They see here in addition to a valid ministry and to scriptural doctrine, a respect for law and for principle that they do not find elsewhere. Tossed about by uncertainties and wearied with the evils that result from observing the popular fancies and fashions in religion, they come to us for rest and stability. Bishop Cummins by his action says to all such persons, "Stay where you are, you will gain nothing by the change, your authority is just as true and your services every way as good as those of the Church!" Yet in spite of such discouragements they come: and therein I rejoice, yea and will rejoice.

MR. EDITOR:—I thank you most heartily for the fairness and kindness you have shown in publishing this correspondence. It is not often that the secular press will give us a hearing, but this time we have no reason to complain. Such perfect impartiality and such generous liberty to use your columns deserve the gratitude and praise of all concerned.

JOHN H. DRUMM.

Bristol, Pa., Nov. 13, 1873.

WITHDRAWAL OF BISHOP CUMMINS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

To the Right Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky:

RT. REV. AND DEAR BISHOP—Under a solemn sense of duty, and in the fear of God, I have to tell you that I am about to retire from the work in which I have been engaged for the last seven years in the Diocese of Kentucky, and thus to sever the relations which have existed so happily and harmoniously between us during that time.

It is due to you, and to my many dear friends in the Diocese of Kentucky and elsewhere, that I should state clearly the causes which have led me to this determination.

First, then, you well know how heavy has been the trial of having to exercise my office in certain churches in the Diocese of Kentucky, where the services are conducted so as to symbolize and to teach the people doctrines subversive of the "truth as it is in Jesus," and as it was maintained and defended by the reformers of the sixteenth century.

On each occasion that I have been called upon to officiate in these churches, I have been most painfully impressed by the conviction that I was sanctioning and indorsing by my presence and official acts the dangerous errors symbolized by the services [illegible].

I can no longer, by my participation in such services, be a partaker of other men's sins, and must clear my own soul of all complicity in such errors.

Second—I have lost all hope that this system of error now prevailing so extensively in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, can be or will be eradicated by any action of the authorities of the church legislative or executive. The only true remedy, in my judgment, is the judicious, yet thorough revision of the prayer-book, eliminating all that gives countenance directly or indirectly, to the whole system of sacerdotalism and ritualism; a revision after the model of that recommended by the commission appointed in England under royal authority in 1689, and whose work was indorsed by the great names of Burnet, Patrick, Tillotson and Stillingfleet and other of the Church of England—a blessed work, which failed, alas! to receive the approval of convocation, but was taken up afterwards by the fathers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and embodied in the Prayer-book of 1785, which they set forth and recommend for use in this country.

I propose to return to that Prayer-book sanctioned by William White, and to tread in the steps of that saintly man as he acted from 1785 to 1789.

Third—One other reason for my present action remains to be given. On the last day of the late conference of the Evangelical Alliance I participated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, by invitation, in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church in the city of New York, and I united with Dr. Hall, Dr. Wm. Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Dorner, of Berlin, in that precious feast. It was a practical manifestation of the real unity of "the blessed company of all faithful people" whom God "hath knit together in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of His Son Jesus Christ."

The results of that participation have been such as to prove to my mind that such a step cannot be taken by one occupying the position I now hold without sadly disturbing the peace and harmony of "this church," and without impairing my influence for good over a large portion of the same church, very many of whom are within our own diocese.

As I cannot surrender the right and privilege thus to meet my fellow-Christians of other churches around the table of our dear Lord, I must take my place where I can do so without alienating those of my own household of faith.

I therefore leave the communion in which I have labored in the sacred ministry for over twenty-eight years and transfer my work and office to another sphere of labor. I have an earnest hope and confidence that a basis for the union of all evangelical Christendom can be found in a communion which shall retain or restore a primitive episcopacy or a pure scriptural liturgy, with a fidelity to the doctrine of justification by faith only—*Articulus stantis vel cadentis Ecclesiae*—a position towards which the Old Catholics in Europe are rapidly tending, and which has already taken a definite form in the "Church of Jesus" in Mexico.

To this blessed work I devote the remaining years of life, content, if I can only see the dawn of that blessed day of the Lord.

I am, dear Bishop, faithfully yours in Christ,
GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

My address for the present will be No. 2 Bible House, New York.

NOTICE.

Desire having been freely expressed that the letters addressed by Rev. Dr. Drumm should be put into permanent form for general circulation and future reference, it is intended to have them issued—with appendix and notes—in cheap book form *to Subscribers*. Persons wishing for copies will please address box 85, Bristol, Pa.

BRISTOL FRANKLINITE COMPANY.

Another Large Manufacturing Establishment for Bristol—Encouraging Prospect.

Within the past ten days Orville L. Grant (brother of the President) and Edwin Wilson have made several visits to Bristol with a view of securing a suitable location for putting up an extensive establishment for the manufacture of Zinc and Iron. These gentlemen represent a company of a million dollars capital, who hold a thirty years' lease upon valuable Franklinite ore lands in Sussex County, New Jersey. The eligible location of Bristol and the facilities that exist here for transportation, combined with other inducements, attracted their attention to this point.

Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the old Keystone Forge, owned by Mr. R. B. Getman. If the purchase is made the company will proceed at once with the construction of suitable buildings, and thirty stacks for the smelting of ore will be immediately erected. The company propose to expend in buildings and machinery for the works the sum of $500,000. They will employ at the outset about 200 hands and when the works are completed employment will be given to five or six hundred persons.

One thousand shares of the stock, representing $100,000, we understand will be offered to any of our citizens who wish to invest in this enterprise. The money subscribed is to be paid in ten per cent. instalments every thirty days, until the whole sum subscribed for is paid up. Specimens of the ore are on exhibition at the drug store of Dr. Pursell. The iron is said to be of a very superior quality and cannot be equalled in the United States.

We hope to be able to inform our readers next week that the Company have completed their arrangements.

Bucks County Gazette.

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Each additional insertion ... 50
Notices in Local Columns, 20 cents per line.
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☞ Rates for long time advertising made known on application.

☞ Advertisements, to insure insertion, must be in hand at the Office not later than Wednesday morning, and as much earlier in the week as practicable.

SENATOR SUMNER'S VIEWS.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, on Wednesday morning, published the following letter from Senator Sumner, which was to have been read at the Cuban Indignation meeting on Monday night:

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—It is not in my power to be with you at your meeting to ask for justice in Cuba. Allow me to add that, longing for immediate emancipation in this neighboring island, where slavery still shows its infamous front, and always insisting that delay is contrary to justice, I do not think it is practicable at this moment on existing evidence to determine all our duties in the recent cases where civilization has received a shock.

It is very easy to see that no indignation at that dreadful butchery inconsistent with the spirit of the age, but unhappily aroused by an illicit filibustering expedition from our own shores kindred to that of the Alabama, for which England has been fully condemned in damages, can make us forget that we are dealing with the Spanish nation, struggling under terrible difficulties to become a sister republic, and therefore deserving from us perfect forbearance and candor. Nor can we forget the noble President whose eloquent voice, pleading for humanity and invoking our example, has so often charmed the world. The Spanish Republic and Emilio Castelar do not deserve the menace of war from the United States. If watchwords are needed now, let them be "immediate emancipation and justice in Cuba, success to the Spanish Republic, honor and gratitude to Emilio Castelar, and peace between our two nations." Bearing these in mind, there will be no occasion for the belligerent preparations of the last few days, adding to our present burden the expenditure of millions of dollars, and creating a war fever to interfere with the general health of the political body. I am, &c.,

CHARLES SUMNER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

New York Division.

On and after Sunday, Nov'r 2nd, trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.	13 ‖	14 ‖	22 ‖	6 ‖	52	54	8	10 ‖	4 ‖
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
West Philad'a,	12.00	2.40	2.50	3.10			7.15	8.30	9.35
Germantown Junc.,	†12.20	†2.54	†3.09	†3.23			7.28	8.47	9.44
Kensington,					6.40	6.56			
Frankford Junc.,	12.30				6.52				
Bridesburg,	†12.34				6.56				
Wissonoming,									
Tacony,	†12.40				7.00				
Holmesburg Junc.,	†12.45				7.04	7.14		9.05	
Pennypack,									
Torresdale,	†12.50					†7.20			
Andalusia,									
Cornwell's,	†12.58					7.25		†9.14	
Eddington,	†1.03					†7.29			
Schenck's,	†1.07					†7.33			
Bristol,	†1.17					7.40		9.24	†10.15
Tullytown,	†1.29					†7.49		†9.31	
Penn's Valley,									
Morrisville,	†1.46					†7.59		†9.40	
Trenton,	2.00	3.53	4.13	4.30		8.05	8.17	9.50	10.36
New York,	5.17	6.00	6.35	6.45			10.10	11.50	12.30

NORTHWARD.	56	20	60	22	62	24	66	2	64
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
West Philad'a,		11.00		1.30		3.00		4.20	
Germantown Junc.,		11.14		1.46		3.14		4.34	
Kensington,	10.15		12.00		2.30		3.40		4.45
Frankford Junc.,	10.27		12.15		2.42		†3.52		4.57
Bridesburg,	10.32		12.20		2.46		†3.56		5.01
Wissonoming,									
Tacony,	10.37		12.25		2.50		†4.00		5.05
Holmesburg Junc.,	10.41		12.30		2.53		†4.05		5.08
Pennypack,									
Torresdale,	10.46				2.58		†4.09		
Andalusia,									
Cornwell's,	10.54				3.04		†4.14		
Eddington,	10.58				3.07		†4.17		
Schenck's,	11.03				3.11		†4.20		
Bristol,	11.09	11.47		2.27	3.18		4.26		
Tullytown,	11.18				3.27		†4.35		
Penn's Valley,									
Morrisville,	11.31	P.M.			3.38		†4.44		
Trenton,	11.40	12.10		2.53	3.47	4.06	4.50	5.36	
New York,		2.10		5.10		6.09		7.30	

NORTHWARD.	68	70	26	72	30 ‖	74
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
West Philad'a,			5.30		7.00	
Germantown Junc.,			5.44		7.16	
Kensington,	5.00	5.30		6.30		7.26
Frankford Junc.,				6.42		7.37
Bridesburg,				6.47		7.42
Wissonoming,						
Tacony,				6.52		7.46
Holmesburg Junc.,	5.21			6.56		7.50
Pennypack,						
Torresdale,	5.26	5.51		7.04		
Andalusia,						
Cornwell's,	5.36	5.56		7.13		
Eddington,	5.40			7.17		
Schenck's,	5.45	6.01		7.21		
Bristol,	5.53	6.07	6.20	7.27		
Tullytown,	6.02	6.15		7.35		
Penn's Valley,						
Morrisville,	6.13	6.25		7.45		
Trenton,	6.20	6.30	6.45	7.52	8.21	
New York,			8.39		10.22	

SOUTHWARD.	51	27 ‖	53	55	57	61	67	15	1
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
New York,		3.55						8.35	9.25
Trenton,			6.40	7.15		8.00	9.40	10.52	11.30
Morrisville,			6.46	7.23		†8.07	†9.47		
Penn's Valley,									
Tullytown,			7.03	7.33		†8.16	†9.56		
Bristol,			7.13	7.41		8.24	10.04	†11.15	†11.54
Schenck's,			7.19	7.46		8.30	†10.10		
Eddington,			7.23	†7.50		†8.33	†10.13		
Cornwell's,			7.27	7.54		†8.36	†10.16		
Andalusia,									
Torresdale,			7.34	†7.58		†8.42	†10.22		
Pennypack,									
Holmesburg Junc.,	6.05		7.41	8.03	8.20	†8.48	10.28		
Tacony,	6.09		7.45		8.24	†8.51	†10.31		
Wissonoming,									
Bridesburg,	6.13		7.49		8.28	†8.56	†10.36		
Frankford Junc.,	6.18		7.54		8.33	†9.01	†10.41		
Kensington,	6.30		8.05	8.22	8.45	9.15	10.53		
Germantown Junc.								11.57	12.28
West Philadelphia,		6.52						12.15	12.45

SOUTHWARD.	69	71	17	73	33	75	9	19	7 ‖
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York,			12.25		1.55		3.56	4.55	4.55
Trenton,	12.00		2.40	3.40	4.50		6.00	6.43	6.55
Morrisville,	12.09			3.47					
Penn's Valley,									
Tullytown,	12.20			†3.57					
Bristol,	12.26		3.03	4.00	5.12		6.23		
Schenck's,	12.32			†4.11					
Eddington,	12.37			†4.14					
Cornwell's,	12.40			†4.17					
Andalusia,									
Torresdale,	12.47			†4.23					
Pennypack,									
Holmesburg Junc.,	12.55	2.20		†4.29		5.56	6.42		
Tacony,	12.59	2.24		†4.32		6.00			
Wissonoming,									
Bridesburg,	1.01	2.28		†4.37		6.04			
Frankford Junc.,	1.07	2.33		†4.42		6.08			
Kensington,	1.18	2.45		4.55		6.20			
Germantown Junc.			3.42		5.45		6.50	7.29	†7.49
West Philadelphia,			4.00		6.00		7.15	7.50	8.10

SOUTHWARD.	31	21 ‖		36 ‖	3 ‖	23 ‖	35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York,		6.05	6.05	7.25	8.25	8.55	11.55
Trenton,	7.00	8.23	9.04	9.48	10.29	11.16	3.00
Morrisville,	7.07	Will run to West Philadelphia on Sundays, arriving at 9.40 p.m.		†9.55			†3.07
Penn's Valley,							
Tullytown,	7.18			†10.05			†3.19
Bristol,	7.26			10.14			†3.27
Schenck's,	7.31			†10.21			
Eddington,	7.34						
Cornwell's,	7.37			†10.27			†3.39
Andalusia,							
Torresdale,	7.42			†10.32			
Pennypack,							
Holmesburg Junc.,	7.47			†10.38			†3.53
Tacony,	7.50			†10.41			
Wissonoming,							
Bridesburg,	7.54						
Frankford Junc.,	7.57			†10.50			†4.05
Kensington,	8.10						
Germantown Junc.				11.02	11.29	†12.22	4.18
West Philadelphia,			10.20	11.25	11.45	12.45	4.38

† —indicates that trains do not stop except on signal or notification to the conductor.
‖ Trains run daily.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—Cor. Radcliffe & Walnut Streets.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Thursday, November 20, 1873.

How to devise a scheme of equitable taxation has engrossed the minds and attention of many eminent men. A system that will relieve the burden imposed upon the poor and at the same time work no injustice to the wealthy, is a desideratum that all would unite in pronouncing as a great advance over the present defective manner of levying taxes. We print elsewhere an article, which the author informs us will also appear in a leading Western paper, the Iowa *State Journal*, which offers for consideration a new method of levying taxes. It is unquestionably true that the greatest function of Government is to promote the *general* welfare, whereby all may be secured in their equality of rights and privileges, and a system of taxation that will be as near equitable as possible is one of the methods that will conduce to that great end.

The ascending scale, as proposed by our correspondent, appears to have many advantages. It would result in the upholding and supporting of the weak and struggling industries and loosen the iron grasp of millionaires that are sacrificing them to their greed. It would dissipate the enormous wealth of the very few that hold in their hands the power, not only to make or ruin individuals, but also to seriously affect the credit of the National Government itself.

The remedy for the defects of the present system, as presented in the article alluded to, appears to be perfectly practicable and one to which there can be no objection offered, except by those who prefer the power of aggregated wealth to a distributive general welfare. It is a subject worthy of consideration and as the writer invites comment or criticism upon his theory we tender space to any one for that purpose in the GAZETTE.

The storm which raged here on Monday night was severely felt along the coasts and on the Hudson River, and many marine disasters are reported. A vessel, supposed to be the fishing schooner Robert Raikes, of Provincetown, was driven ashore at Nahant, and it is feared her crew were lost. One schooner was sunk, and another stranded at Marblehead. Two schooners drifted afoul of each other in Nantasket Roads, and have put into Boston for repairs. The brig Josie A. Devereux, dismasted in the gale, was towed into Portland Tuesday. The bark Andes, from Baltimore for Portland, is ashore in Vineyard Sound. The Sound boats were prevented from making their trips, those which left Fall River being compelled to stop at Newport, whence they returned to Fall River Tuesday morning. The boats from New York due at Newport and Providence had not arrived at noon. In Delaware bay, the schooner L. Cowperthwait, with lumber, from Newburg for Washington, was sunk Tuesday morning. On the Hudson, twelve loaded canal boats were sunk at Newburg; ten of them, loaded with coal, being sunk at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's wharf. Nearly all the night steamers were delayed. The Daniel Drew laid up at New Balta until noon Monday, and the Richmond, which had left New York, had not arrived at Albany Tuesday evening. The storm was very severe at Fortress Monroe, and several schooners were driven ashore near Lyn Haven Bay. The steamer Louisiana, from Norfolk to Baltimore, returned to port with her waist stove, but proceeded again at seven o'clock in the morning. Considerable damage was also done on land. There was some interruption to travel on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the meadows and banks along the Old Colony Railroad were flooded. In Randolph, Mass., a church steeple was blown down. In New York State the storm did not extend west of Little Falls.

The tendency to adulterate articles of consumption and commerce is probably as strong in this country as in Great Britain, yet no steps have been taken here, as there, to check it by legislation. Recent English files show—as we learn by the Scottish-American Journal—that as many as seven charges were preferred in one day in the London Police Courts, against milk dealers. The fines inflicted varied from 8s to £10, being proportioned in each case to the extent of the adulteration. In the case to which the highest fine was attached, the fluid which had been sold as milk was found to contain 80 per cent. of water. In the other cases the water constituted 40, 50 and 67 of the whole quantity of the fluid. The coal dealers have also been coming in for their share of fines. Since the recent rise of price, a great deal of rubbish has been advertised at temptingly low figures, as "genuine Wallsend," free from ash or slate, while examination has discovered them to be composed of about six sacks of dust and slag to four of coal. The American people are swindled in a thousand ways and rather seem to like it—otherwise they would demand legislation similar to that mentioned.

The last few vessels of the Gloucester fleet are now on their way home, and even if they arrive safely the season will go on record as the most disastrous to life since the terrible year of 1862, while the loss of property has been much greater. Twenty-four vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,287, have been lost. Their value was $110,000, and with them 152 lives were sacrificed. Of these, three vessels and 16 lives were lost in the herring fishery; five vessels in the Winter shore fishery; two vessels and ten lives in the bank fishery; three vessels and 32 lives on George's; nine vessels and 68 lives in the bay fishery, and 26 were washed overboard from the several vessels. The bay fishing has been the most disastrous. The mackerel lie in heaps on the wharves, and there is not the slightest inducement offered to move them. The principal consumers are manufacturing towns, which are the most affected by the panic. The depreciation in this class of fish alone, during the last six months, has been over half a million dollars.

Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, has written a letter resigning that position and withdrawing from the Episcopal Church as it is now constituted. He has been so bitterly censured by many of his brethern for joining in the communion service in Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church, New York, that he considers it his duty to withdraw from their association. He will seek "to restore a primitive episcopacy and a pure scriptural liturgy."

The newly-elected Governor of Wisconsin is besieged with office-hunters. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "They swarm around him like the locusts of Egypt, and are as terrible as an army with banners. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is hungry. It has been fasting for a score of years. It is as ravenous as a wolf in mid-winter, and, having got a sniff of the good things in charge of the Governor elect howls for places at the table.

"Boss" Tweed, the chief of the overthrown Tammany plunderers, has been convicted on all the counts against him and may be punished with life imprisonment. His sentence is deferred until Saturday.

Udderzook, since the application for a new trial, appears to be in good spirits, and evidently expects a reversion or at least a modification of the recent verdict.

Hon. John P. Hale died at Dover, N. H., yesterday morning.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Virginius was captured by the Cubans on the 30th ult. At the time of capture the Virginius was flying the American flag, but this was pulled down by a Spanish officer, and the Spanish ensign hoisted in its place.

After the capture the next two hours were employed in transferring prisoners to the Tornado and putting a prize crew on the Virginius. At midnight the two vessels started for Santiago de Cuba and arrived the following day at five in the afternoon, having been joined by the Spanish steamer Cantabro. Upon arriving in port the intelligence spread like lightning and attracted an immense crowd of people. The government palace and other public buildings were illuminated, and all the authorities, civil and military, went to felicitate Governor Burrell upon the news.

He, in the evening, gave a brilliant reception. The vessels were surrounded in the bay by a number of boats filled with bands of music and cheering voluntary festivities were kept up late into the night.

The following day, the second, a court-martial was held on board the Tornado, which commenced at nine and terminated at four. They were tried as pirates and the findings of the court and sentences were sent to the Captain-General and Admiral in sealed packets.

After the court had concluded its task all the prisoners, with the exception of Benbeta, Jesus Delsata, Gen. Ryan, and Pedro Cespedes, were transferred to the jail of the city, escorted by a force of one hundred volunteers and a number of marines.

Gen. Burrell, it is said, coolly asked that all the prisoners should be turned over to him, with the exception of the captain and crew, who should be sent to Havana, at the disposal of the Commandant General, De Marinats, and declared within twenty-four hours afterward that all should be tried and sentences executed in order to avoid any complication with exterior, (that is, foreign) intervention. He also detained the telegram which the United States Consul decided to forward to the United States Consul at Kingston, reporting capture and inquiring as to the nationality of the Virginius.

The Virginius had papers in order and was dispatched for Colon, with all the passengers appearing on the papers as laborers for the railroad building there.

All accounts differ as to the position of the Virginius at the time of the capture. One gives the capture as having been effected at 20 miles from Jamaica, and an official account states it at 12 miles. Diario states it at 23 miles, the Journal of Jantiago de Cuba at 8 miles and 20 miles, and the version of the Vose de Cuba at 12 miles.

The commander of the Tornado publicly stated in Santiago de Cuba, that an hour later the Virginius could have saved herself by entering some port of Jamaica.

It seems that the Virginius, shortly after the departure of the French steamer for Santiago de Cuba, left Jamaica, on the 24th ult. It was the intention of the expeditionists to sail directly for Cuba, but a slight damage to the machinery obliged them to enter a port of Hayti. This they left, touching at Port au Prince, Hayti, and another port of the same island, until the 30th, upon which day they concluded to sail for Cuba and attempt a landing, and upon which day information that proved so disastrous to those on board, was given the authorities at Santiago de Cuba.

The Virginius had on board 175 men at the time of her capture. Most of them were former residents of Cuba, although some, including the Captain of the ship, were by birth Americans. Four days after the capture four of the crew, Cuban Generals, were shot, and on the 7th and 8th insts. Captain Fry, his crew of 36 men, and 12 patriot volunteers met the same fate. On the 10th this wholesale slaughter was supplemented by the execution of fifty-seven more. Only eighteen of the entire one hundred and seventy-five men were spared, because, it is said, they were ignorant of the destination of the of the expedition.

The greatest excitement prevailed in all our large cities when the news of the capture of the Virginius and the subsequent hurried execution of her passengers was announced. In New York the demonstration at Steinway Hall was large and earnest.

The Spanish Government at Madrid expresses anxiety to do everything in its power not only to preserve but to strengthen the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries. Apart from commercial relations, Spain desires the moral support of the United States in its effort to permanently establish a republican government in that country, and orders have been issued by the Spanish Admirality to Spanish naval officers in the West Indies to observe the utmost caution in their conduct toward vessels carrying the United States flag, and to do no act that would have the effect of adding to the present excitement. Meanwhile the United States Government is preparing for any complications that may arise.

A general press despatch from Washington gives the views of Secretary Richardson, who believes that if a war should take place with Spain it would be of short duration and result in the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It says: As an evidence of the entire unanimity in the Cabinet on the existing complications growing out of the Virginius capture and its consequences, it may be mentioned that all the Cabinet officers, though guarded in their expressions as to what diplomatic action has been taken by the Government or what will be the result of it, do not hesitate to speak in regard to their entire confidence in the President and the approval by the people of the course pursued, when the same shall become known. It is a noteworthy fact that in these expressions there is evidence of thorough accord between the President and his Cabinet. Secretary Richardson, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, to-day, stated: "I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured he will not be carried away by excitement, neither will he yield one bit of the national honor." In reference to the ability of the United States to wage a successful war with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: "Should such a course be determined upon, the Treasury Department is fully prepared. We have enough money to begin with, but exactly as to what will be done afterwards depends upon the prolongation of a war, though I have no doubt it would be of short duration. As congress will be here in two weeks, it is very certain that there will be no difficulty in raising all the means we want. A war, of course, will be expensive, as it requires large sums of money to move armies and fit out ships; but we are equal to the emergency." He then asked the question, "Do you find the Cabinet warlike?" and upon being answered that the sentiment seemed to be to uphold the national honor, he repeated "The opinions of Mr. Fish are correct, and the Treasury Department is prepared to maintain these opinions."

Secretary Richardson, on being asked if he was in favor of the annexation of Cuba, said, after a significant silence: "While I do not say what I am in favor of, I do say that I will stand by Mr. Fish and whatever the State Department does. I believe the Secretary of State is a careful, cautious, and judicious man, and that he will not get us into any embarrassments. That is my decided opinion. I have not given much attention to the subject in its present shape. It belongs entirely to the Department of State. I assume that, if we had war with Spain, it would result in the annexation of Cuba."

The Secretary was then asked if the acquisition of that island would not materially disarrange our tariff system, to which he replied: "At first, of course, it would upset everything, as we would lose a large sum of money the first year from the import of duties on sugar and tobacco, which we now receive; but after that our internal collections on these articles, especially on tobacco, would more than compensate for that loss."

On being asked if it would not be necessary to keep a large army of customs officers there, he answered, "Yes. It would be a great place for smuggling. It would render necessary the establishment of Custom-houses all along the coast, and as there is such an extent of coast many persons would have to be employed to guard it." The Secretary was asked it the Department knew officially of the past history of the Virginius. He replied that it did, the vessel having been twice owned by the Government. Once she belonged to the division of captured and abandoned property of the Treasury, by which she was sold, and again (in 1870) she was seized at Mobile for the debt of a defaulting Assistant Treasurer. She was then brought to the Potomac, and sold to a New York man named Paterson. Her name was then the Virgin, but upon being taken to New York her name was changed to Virginius. I believe the Virginius and the vessel which captured her, the Tornado, were both built on the Clyde, by the same builders, for blockade-runners, during the war.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

COLOSSAL FORTUNES.

Their Danger to the Republic.

Greed of Gain is the evil Genius that is subverting the public virtue. Greed of Gain is twin-sister of Greed of Power. The founders of our government won the plaudits of Christendom by so restraining the accumulation of power, not only in individuals, but also in the co-ordinate branches of Government, that it was thought impossible to endanger our liberties. If their descendants can curb the Greed of Gain to a similar extent, then indeed they may be thought worthy the respect of mankind.

I propose to indicate the policy that will inaugurate a new era; the principle of which is clearly stated in the Declaration of Independence; contained in the preamble to the Federal Constitution, and in one case, at least, legislated upon by Congress.

The principle referred to in the Declaration is that "*all men are created equal*;" and contained in the preamble to the Constitution is the statement that the *people* ordained it, among other purposes, "to promote the *general welfare*," and legislated upon by Congress during the rebellion by taxing incomes on bonds over a certain amount twice as much as when under that amount.

The policy proposed to be established, is to substitute for our present system an ascending scale of taxation. To illustrate—for of course these figures only, perhaps, approximate the amount needed: Tax all amounts, on $1,000 or less, one-quarter of one per cent on the dollar; $1,000 up to $5,000, one-half of one per cent; $5,000 up to $10,000, three-fourths per cent; $10,000 up $15,000, one per cent; $25,000 up to $50,000, two per cent: $100,000 up $200,000, three per cent; $200,000 up to $500,000, four per cent; $500,000 up to $1,000,000, five per cent; and on all amounts over a million, a rate that will amount to a prohibition of a larger aggregate of wealth.

If wealth were limited to this figure it would destroy colossal monopolies and at least circumvent rings of such magnitude, as at present, prevent our government from discharging the high obligation of redeeming in gold the currency it was required to issue, from the exigencies of war. Vanderbilt, Stewart and Astor, each possessing a fortune of over $50,000,000, by "pooling" as the phrase is, could so rush the currency upon the government as to exhaust the gold: whereas, by the legitimate course of business, there is ample on hand to meet the requirements of commerce and maintain the credit of the government. This is stated as only one instance in which colossal fortunes may be used to the detriment of the "general welfare"—subserving no good purpose to any one—not even to those who make money by it; for already they have become so one-sided by their long training that an insane thirst of gold is only strengthening the disease which so warps their manhood.

In levying tax upon this principle of an ascending scale in an accelerated ratio upon the increase of property, it is probable that it should be laid upon a valuation of the tax-payer's aggregated wealth, instead of any specific property; thus allowing a fair field for the use of a persons energy, skill, genius, profession, or calling, or the management of his property; and confine the tax exclusively to aggregated wealth; unless it would conduce to the general welfare to tax imported luxuries, injurious domestic productions, and possibly a minumum tax upon a limited amount of realty to localize a certain amount.

If the reader will take the trouble to investigate this subject we believe he will find that instead of interfering with any right, or destroying any obligation by the government to the individual, it will conform to the highest notion of duty to the country, the wisest statesmanship, the surest policy, and the most dexterous partizanship.

With these views thus put forth—in the hope of inaugurating a new and better era, than we have ever yet had, the writer invites comment and criticism.

EQUALITAS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington.

The Postmaster General will shortly issue an order reducing the registration fee for domestic letters and packages to eight cents.

The Postmaster General has finished his report. As heretofore, he gives an elaborate statement of the condition and business of his department during the past year, and renews his recommendation of a Government postal telegraph. He enforces at length his views in favor of post office savings banks some time ago given to the public. He makes no recommendations of subsidies to steamship lines for carrying the mails.

Delegations of Northern and Southern Arapahoes and Cheyennes had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington last Thursday. The Northern Indians urged their desire to be given a separate reservation in Nebraska. They agreed by their treaty with General Sherman in 1868 to cede the country north of the Platte, and go with the Southern division of their tribe upon a reservation in the Indian Territory, but now assert that they did not so understand the matter.

Political.

The resolution of censure passed on Senator Sumner by the Massachusetts Legislature is likely to be rescinded during the coming session of that body.

At the session of the Commission on the Constitution of New Jersey yesterday the proposition to amend so as to restrict the Legislature from exempting any property from taxation except burial grounds not owned by stock companies was adopted. Several attempts to exempt church and educational property were lost. A proposition in reference to future amendments was lost. The whole matter is to printed. The commission has concluded its work, and has adjourned until the fourth Tuesday in December for a final revision.

The returns of the recent election in New York show that, for Secretary of State, the leading office on the ticket, Willers, Democrat, has received 7,968 majority over Thayer, Republican. One Republican is elected, Hopkins; the candidate for Controller, who had the benefit of the Liberal Republican nomination, and gets 4,446 majority. The returns look very much as if the Liberal Republicans, although a small party, really held the balance of power at the recent New York election. The vote was a very light one, showing the absence of any very great popular interest.

Personal.

Harriet Beecher Stowe failed to draw an audience recently, at Lawrence, Mass.

Rev. Miss Chapin, of Iowa City, has accepted a tutorship in an eastern college, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

Thirteen hundred dollars is the sum which Cyrus Pritham of Freeport, Me., must pay for promising to marry Miss Anna J. Patterson, and afterward refusing to do the same though often requested. This makes Miss Anna comparatively a capitalist; for before squeezing this cash out of Cyrus she was a servant in the Freeport Almshouse, of which retreat Cyrus will probably become an inmate unless he stops indulging in luxuries.

Money and Business.

Oil is down to fifty cents a barrel at the wells in Butler county.

The National Trust Company, of Pittsburg, suspended Tuesday. It is announced that the suspension is but temporary, and that all the liabilities will be paid.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* contradicts the statement that ten thousand men have been thrown out of employment in that city, intimating that the actual number is greatly less.

Rodenfels, Seymour & Co., extensive flour mill operators, made an assignment of their estate late last Monday. The assets are estimated at from $65,000 to $70,000: the liabilities are not known.

The Sheriff of Kingston, New York, levied on the entire rolling-stock and office furniture of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company to satisfy three judgments against it amounting to $115,000.

The American Slate Company, of Slatington, Lehigh county, failed on the 7th instant., its liabilities amounting to at least $100,000. The banks in Bethlehem and Easton are the principal creditors. A number of the directors, all residents of Bethlehem, were compelled to make assignments.

Another petition in bankruptcy against Jay Cooke & Co. was filed before Judge Cadwalader yesterday by William B. Collins and Charles H. Downing, counsel for Samuel Whittel, for a debt of $7,000, deposited on the 16th of July last. Cooke stated to a creditor yesterday that as soon as Congress meets the bankrupt law will be modified in very important particulars.

The mills of Cohoes, N. Y., were expected to resume operations Monday, but did not do so, and it is said that they will remain closed until there is a decided improvement in the market. "The ruinous rates at which goods are offered," say the proprietors, "make it impossible to produce them except at a sacrifice which would lead to bankruptcy."

The mills of the Troy Hosiery Manufacturing Company, at Troy, N. Y., have closed, the operators refusing to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages. Their stoppage throws 125 persons out of employment. The Sand Lake mills, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., are running at 25 per cent. reduction, and Farman's mills in Troy at a reduction of 15 per cent. The puddlers at the Corning Iron Works have accepted $4.50 per ton—a reduction of 20 per cent.—and the laborers $1.37 per day instead of $1.50.

Messrs. Maris & Smith, Bankers and Brokers, No. 18 South Third Street, Philadelphia, furnish us the following report of prices at 3 P. M., on Nov. 18, 1873:

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Gold closed	109¾
N. Y. Central R. R.	86¾
N. Y. and Erie Railway	40¾
Lake Shore and Michigan So.	66¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	
N. W. Com.	39
" Pref	61¾
Rock Island	87¾
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	27¾
Western Union Union Telegraph	57¾
St. Paul Com.	28¾
" Pref.	52½
Adams Express Co.	80½
Toledo and Wabash R. R.	
Ohio and Missisipi R. R.	23¾
Union Pacific R. R.	20
Panama	84

PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS, GOVERNMENT.

New U. S. 5's of 1881,	109	109½
U. S 6's of '81,	114½	114¾
" '62, not called,	108½	
" " 1st call,	110	
" " 2d call,	111¾	
" " 3d call,	112	
" " 4th call,	110	
" " '64	109¾	109⅞
" " '65	109⅞	110⅛
" " '65, new,	112½	
" " '67,	113⅞	
" " '68,	113½	113¾
5's 10-40's,	108	
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.	110	110½
Gold,	109¾	
Silver,	103	108
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,		
Central Pacific " " "		
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,		

SUB-TREASURY REPORT, NOVEMBER 18.

Gold Receipts	563,381 22
" Payments	613,723 79
" Balance	49,554,235 86
Currency Receipts	491,949 84
" Payments	251,305 10
" Balance	9,528,870 00

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations, reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street, November 19, 1873.

BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series,	104½	105½
" " 3d "	107½	108½
Philadelphia City 6's,	102	102½
Allegheny Valley 7-30's,	88	90
Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883,	87	89
" " 1889,	85	89
" Mortgage, 1889,	93	95
Lehigh Valley 7's,	100½	101
North Pennsylvania 7's,	98	99
Pennsylvania & N. Y. Canal 7's,	99	100
Penna. R. R. 1st Mort.	98	99
do. general " Coup.	85	90
do. do. " Regis'd	90	92
Philadelphia and Erie 7s,	86	88
Phila. & Reading 7s,	100	101
do. Gen. Mort. 7s, Coup.	99½	100½
do. do " Regis.	102½	104
do. New Conv. 7's,	98	100
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis 7's,	65½	66
West Chester 7's,	98	99
West Jersey 7's,		
Wilmington & Rdg. 1st M. 7's	88	90
Lehigh Nav. Gold Loan, 6's,	85½	87
STOCKS.		
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	56½	56½
Mine Hill "	50	50½
Nesquehoning Val. "	49	50
Pennsylvania "	44½	44½
Phila. & Reading "	52¼	52½
Phila. & Trenton "	113	114
United Co.'s of N. J., (C. & A.)	114½	115
Central Transportation Co.	40	41
Fifth and Sixth Streets R. R.,	52	54
Hestonville "	19½	20
Second and Third " "	55½	56½

Fires.

Whipple's Cassimere Mills in Cavendish, Vt., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $110,000; insurance, $95,000.

The fire near St. John's, N. B., on Friday night, destroyed Allen's foundry and eighteen houses, making sixty families homeless. Loss about $40,000.

A fire in Lebanon, N. H., last Thursday, destroyed the steam foundry and machine shops of the Granite Agricultural Works. Loss, $20,000, with no insurance.

Last Friday forenoon the rope and twine factory of Finley & Coblichter, at Lambertville, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $25,000, and about eighty persons are thrown out of employment.

The woollen mills at Henderson, Ky., were burned on Monday. Loss, $20,000. White & Bradley's printing office in Buffalo, and an adjoining building, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss, 20,000.

A fire in Lawrence, Mass., last Sunday, destroyed 18 buildings, including some of the leading shoe factories of New England. 35 business firms were burnt out, and 800 men thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $175,000. Two bodies were found in the ruins, and it is believed a third person perished.

On the night of the thirteenth of November the store of Jacob W. Crouse, on the canal below Uhlerstown, in Tinicum township was together with its contents, and the adjoining stables, entirely consumed. How it originated is a matter of mystery. The house shared the same fate, the inmates, Samuel Taylor and John McIntyre, having barely time to escape with their lives. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained—but on the buildings and goods there was an insurence of $2,000 in the Line Lexington Insurence Company.

Art and Artists.

G. E. Ewing, a British sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a colossal statue of Burns for the city of Glasgow.

The monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee, now in process of construction in Virginia, will be surmounted by a reclining figure of the General enveloped in his military cloak.

Miss Anna Whitney is a fourth New England girl who is devoting herself to the study of the plastic art at Rome. Her first work was a statue of Africa, which she modelled in Boston, where it attracted a good deal of attention. Since her removal to Rome, she has been studying diligently and with good artistic results.

Harriet Hosmer, one of the American artists at Rome who reflect credit upon their country, first gained celebrity through her statue of Puck. Its originality and beauty attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales, who at once purchased a copy of it, and it has since found its way to many art galleries in the Old World and the New.

Laura Curtis Bullard says in the *Golden Age* that at one time there were no less than eight American women sculptors who had studios in Rome. Miss Emma Stebbins and Miss Vinnie Ream were two of this number, but they have both returned to this country. Other countries are also represented there among the ladies devoting themselves to sculpture, but there is not a single Italian lady among them.

Casualties.

Thomas D. Bedford, freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed Monday, while uncoupling cars, at Orange Grove Station.

In Baltimore, Monday morning, a servant girl, named Mary Lutz, attempted to kindle the kitchen fire with kerosine. The oil exploded, shattering the windows and fatally burning the girl.

A locomotive of the New York Central Railroad exploded at Albany, Monday, injuring three men, two of them severely. After exploding, it ran into another engine, and both were badly damaged.

By an explosion of sulpher in the mines near Tremont yesterday, seven men were terribly burned about the head and face, and another, John Williamson, was instantly killed. The explosion created intense excitement among the women and children, who collected around the entrance to the mines, awaiting tidings of fathers, brothers, and husbands, who were prostrated far underground beyond reach and assistance for some time.

Cairo, Illinois, was visited on Sunday night by a severe thunder storm. All the telegraph wires near the city were blown down. The same storm was very severe at Memphis and various other places, embracing a wide section of country. It prostrated all the telegraph lines around Memphis, blew down a new hotel at Raleigh Village, Tenn., and did considerable damage in Decatur, Ala. At Fairburn, Georgia, houses were unroofed, and a brick wall was blown down on a frame store, killing a man named John Bird.

Fraud and Theft.

The expert employed to examine the books of the Sate Treasurer's office, at Albany, made a report to Gov. Dix, Monday. He states Phelps' "defalcation" at nearly $311,000—"and from present indications there seems to be no chance of recovering any of the stolen funds."

T. J. Brooks, late president of the Merchants National Bank, of Petersburg, Va., was brought to Richmond last Thursday, and arraigned before a U. S. commissioner on a charge of embezzling and appropriating to his own use $100,000 of the funds of the bank, with fraudulent intent. He was bailed in $15,000 to appear for a hearing on the 24th.

Crime.

Duncan T. Templeton shot and dangerously wounded his wife in New York last Saturday. Mrs. Templeton's maiden name was Ida Babcock, she is the daughter of General Babcock, the President's private Secretary. A separation took place between her husband and herself some months ago.

John M. Doyle, who lived in Easton last spring with his wife, a beautiful and accomplished lady, killed her at Montreal recently, and then ended his own life. They had been out walking, and suddenly he pushed her from his side and sent a bullet through her brain. Having accomplished his purpose he shot himself in the ear. Jealousy actuated him to the perpetration of the deed.

Abraham Fean, an aged farmer living near Middletown, Pa., was murdered on Friday evening by two colored men, who struck him in the head with a hatchet while he was cutting corn in his barn. The murderers then went to the house, but the inmates, an old man and woman, seeing them come with the hatchet, locked and barred the doors and windows, and defended themselves. The murderers finally fled. Lewis Rosenthine, one of them, was arrested in Harrisburg last Monday.

Last Wednesday night a man named Hermann Krull, alias Frederick Kohl, made a brutal attempt to murder his wife in the woods near Elizabeth, N. J. After shooting her, he cut her wrists with a razor and then set fire to her clothing and left her to burn to death, she would probably have died had not the ground been damp and her clothing heavy, and that she succeeded in smothering the flames by rolling over. Stunned by the pistol-shot wound and the gashes upon her wrists, she lay in her exposed position in the woods all night and was found by a colored man about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and by him the police authorities were notified. She was taken in charge and placed under medical treatment, but remained unconscious until Saturday morning when she had so far recovered as to make a statement of the facts as narrated. Krull knew that his wife possessed a large amout of property in Hamburg, and it is supposed that it was his intention, if possible, to obtain possession of this. The would-be murderer is represented to be a very intelligent man of about forty years of age, and his victim a daughter of a wealthy banker of Hamburg, and about thirty-five years old.

Miscellaneous.

Altoona's new water works have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. They cost $300,000.

Count Von Moltke recently spent his seventy-fourth birthday in Berlin, in perfect health and vigor.

Another of the Stokes jurors has been arrested New York, on an indictment by the Grand Jury for bribery.

Florence Nightingale thinks whipping proper punishment for me who offer violence of any kind to women.

It has been discovered in France that the sheath of the hop-stalk is superior even to rags for making paper.

A conscience-stricken Philadelphian has sent the Treasury Department at Washington twenty-five dollars.

A gas-making apparatus by which it is stated gas may be produced at as low a rate as six cents per 1,000 feet is exhibited in England.

Samuel Adams, organist of a Methodist church in Brooklyn, dropped dead while playing the organ during services on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17, will astonish the Londoners next January with her lecture on the moral and social aspects of Mormonism.

Clarence Prentice, son of the late George D. Prentice, poet and journalist, was thrown from a buggy on Saturday night, and instantly killed.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York City, preached in Aiken's Theatre, Chicago, Sunday week, drawing the largest audience ever seen in that city on Sunday.

The victims of the hay fever have doubtless ere this tried a gross of remedies. Perhaps they may have no objection to trying another which is printed in the newspapers, and which can do no harm, if it does no good. Take a saturated solution of sulphate of quinine—one part of quinine to 740 of water. Lie upon the back, and with a camel's hair brush apply the solution to the inside of the nostrils, moving the head about gently, thus making sure that the solution reaches all parts of the nostrils and is felt in the throat. Try this three times a day. A man who says he has suffered for twenty years, says also that it cured him.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "A New York firm imported 2700 gallons of cod liver oil and entered it as fish oil, under the reciprocity treaty between England and the United States. It was claimed by the Custom House officials that cod liver oil when imported was a medical preparation, subject to a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, and an additional duty of 10 per cent. under section 6 of the act of July 6, 1862, making the total duties $900 in gold. After eight years' delay the attorney for the Goverment consented to a discontinuance under the rulings of the judge, though another suit is threatened."

In the Berks County poor house, they have adopted a system which works extremely well. Every tramp who receives a night's lodging is obliged to pay for it by working two hours in the morning. This is just what a respectable and right-minded tramp would be willing and even glad to do, but that sort of vagabond isn't too common in this lazy world; and we are not surprised to learn that the wanderers do not often trouble the Berks County refuge a second time.

Ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, died at Trenton Tuesday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was elected to the office of Governor five times, in 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834, and 1835. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce minister to Prussia, and served till recalled at his own request in 1857. He was a gentlemen of high attainments and filled many positions of honor and trust to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and friends.

During the quarter ending September 30, there arrived at Boston 9,254 immigrants, of whom 4,550 were males and 4,704 female. Of the whole number 2,075 were under 15 years of age. 5,920 where from England, 2,727 from Ireland, 271 from Scotland, 1,054 from Nova Scotia, 479 from Germany, 318 from Sweden, and the remainder from various other countries.

Henry Koening, alias Krull, who is charged with attempting to murder the woman who came to this country with him, has refused all food since his arrest last Monday. The woman is recovering. One of her eyes will have to be removed by a surgical operation.

General Thomas Nelson, our late Minister to Mexico, has as his guest at his home in Terre Haute, Ind., the ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Iturbide. She will probably pass the winter in Washington.

A church near Bergen, Norway, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons, is constructed entirely of papier mache, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of egg.

CONSUMPTION
Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of a patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These Medicines are prepared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

N. E. corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers. 93

PROSPECTUS.

1873. 1876.

Bucks County Gazette.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.

$2 a Year.

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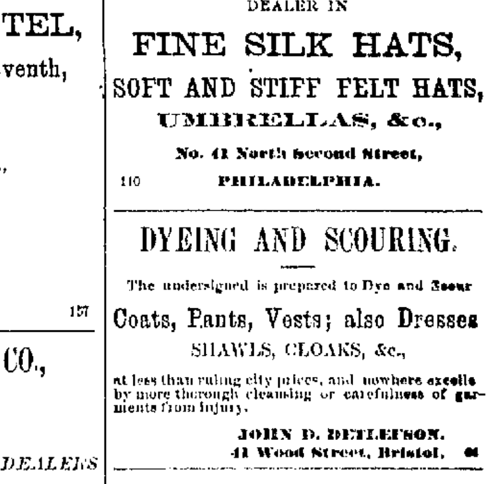

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